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THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Lee's Forces Reported to be Going Into Winter Quarters at Gordonsville.

Important Reconnoissances by Our Cavalry.

Brilliant Operations of Kilpatrick's Division.

The Location of the Army of the Potomac Unchanged.

Guerrillas Numerous and Actively Operating.

Official Report and Congratulatory Order of Gen. Meade.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

It is positively ascertained that the whole rebel infantry force crossed the Rapidan on Sunday last. The only forces left this side are reconnoitering bands of STUART's cavalry, covering the rebel front on the south bank of the Rapidan, which they are fortifying with care.

The recrossing of the rebels was accelerated by KILPATRICK's cavalry, who dashed upon the enemy's rear-guard at Stevensburgh, and after a brief fight drove them into their intrenchments across the Rapidan. He captured about fifty prisoners. Citizens in the vicinity of Stevensburgh state that the enemy's force engaged on this occasion was double ours in number, and that their retreat was disgraceful.

The intention of the rebels to rendezvous this Winter between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, is established by the fact, that from Brandy Station to the Rapidan, log huts, capable of accommodating fifty thousand men, have been erected. The road to Stevensburgh, on both sides, is flanked by these evidences of contemplated occupation, some of them very complete, and others unfinished. These cabins are not ordinary mud and wood hovels, but many are carefully roofed with pine planks. Nearly all the officers' quarters were provided wit chimneeys of mud and brick, and other evidence of their intention to go into Winter quarters. The main rebel army, it is positively ascertained, is encamped at Gordonsville.

The camps proposed for the rebel Winter quarters were connected by corduroy roads miles in extent, and of the most permanent character, vastly better than we construct. Their rifle pits were equally superior to ours, and most carefully made, showing their intention to hold them.

As usual, the rebel pickets are doubled on the line of the Rapidan.

Our advance on Saturday effected one of its objects in the preservation of twenty-four miles of road and telegraph between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. Both are in perfect working order. The Railroad Bridge across the Rappahanock will be done next Monday.

LEE's army at Gordonsville, exclusive of cavalry, does not much exceed 30,000 men.

Our cavalry, in force, are already far south of the Rapidan, reconnoitering the enemy's position. Two divisions of cavalry from LEE's army were recently sent to East Tennessee.

Guerrillas swarm about our corps. To go beyond our pickets is death, as we daily lose officers, men and mules. Within a month about seventy wagons, five hundred mules, one hundred soldiers, commissioned officers and enlisted men have been captured. This is the price of our tender-footed policy respecting these villains.

It is supposed that the forces sent to operate against BURNSIDE in East Tennessee have been recalled, and will form a junction with the main army at Charlottesville or Gordonsville. This will depend entirely upon the rapidity of MEADE's movements.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The General position of the Army of the Potomac is mainly unchanged. Gen. BUFORD yesterday passed through Culpepper, and reconnoitered the enemy's position on the Rapidan.

From requisitions and invoices picked up in the late rebel camps, it appears that there was no scarcity of the necessaries of life in LEE's army. Sugar was 12½ cents per pound; flour 10 cents; beef 10 cents and bacon $1. Clothing was abundant, but prices high. Rations were commuted at 75 cents per day. Salt was regularly issued to horses and mules.

From some official reports it is known that the larger part of both EWELL's and HILL's was *en echellon* nearly parallel to the Rappahannock on Saturday, the right resting below Kelly's Ford, and the left near Rixerville, on the Aesthanis River. Evidence also exists of their precipitate retreat, owing to Gen. MEADE's military movements. While it is known that no enemy is in force north of the Rapidan, guerrilla parties hang about our lines, and frequent collisions occur. Last night private TERRY, attached to the Quartermaster's Department, was fired upon near the camp, and received several buckshot wounds, none of which were dangerous.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. MEADE.

The following was sent to headquarters here the day after the recent engagements:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Va., Nov. 8—8:10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

This morning, on advancing from Kelly's Ford, it was found that the enemy had retired during the night. The morning was so smoky that it was impossible to ascertain at Rappahannock Station the position of the enemy, and it was not till the arrival of the column from Kelly's Ford that it was definitely known the position at the Rappahannock was evacuated. The army was put in motion and the pursuit continued by the infantry to Brandy Station, and by the cavalry beyond. Maj.-Gen. SAWYER reports officially the capture of four guns, eight battle flags, and over 1,500 prisoners.

Maj.-Gen. FRENCH took over 400 prisoners.

Gen. SEDGWICK's loss was about 300 killed and wounded; FRENCH's about 70.

The conduct of both officers and men in each affair was most admirable.

GEO. G. MEADE, Major-General.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. MEADE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101.—The Commanding General congratulates the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock in the face of the enemy, compelling him to withdraw to his intrenchments behind the Rapidan. To Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK and the officers and men of the Fifth and Sixth corps participating in the attack, particularly to the storming party under Brig.-Gen. RUSSELL, his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the assault on the enemy's intrenched position of Rappahannock Station, resulting in the capture of four guns, two thousand small arms, eight battle flags, one bridge train and 1,600 prisoners. To Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, and the officers and men of the Third corps engaged—particularly to the leading column, commanded by Col. DE TROBRIAND—his thanks are due for the gallantry displayed in the crossing at Kelly's Ford, and his seizure of the enemy's intrenchments and the capture of over 400 prisoners.

The Commanding General takes great pleasure in announcing to the army that the President has expressed his satisfaction with its recent operations.

By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.
(Signed) S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

PRESENTATION OF BATTLE-FLAGS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Nov. 11—8½ P. M.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. UPTON, who commanded the brigade which last Saturday so successfully charged and captured the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, accompanied by deputations from each of the regiments participating in the assault, presented Gen. MEADE with eight battle flags taken at that time. No previous notice had been given, and the affair was entirely unexpected and unprovided for.

Col. UPTON presented the flags in the name of his command, naming the regiments, the Fifth and Sixth Maine, the Fifth Wisconsin, and the One Hundred and Twenty-first New-York, (the latter Col. UPTON's own regiment.) Gen. MEADE replied as follows:

"I receive with great satisfaction the battle flags, evidences of the good conduct and gallantry you displayed on the 7th inst. in the assault upon the enemy's position at Rappahannock Station, intrenched with redoubts and rifle-pits, and defended by artillery and infantry. Carried as it was, at the point of the bayonet, it was a work which could only be executed by the best of soldiers, and the result, of which you may justly be proud, gives me great confidence that in future operations I can implicitly rely on the men under my command doing, when called upon, all that men can do; and although it is my desire to place you in such positions as to avoid, if possible, recurring to such severe tests, yet there are occasions, such as the recent one, when it is the only and the best course to pursue. And to feel, as I do now, that I command men able and willing to meet and overcome such obstacles, is a source of great satisfaction. I shall transmit these flags to the War Department. I have already reported your good conduct, and received and transmitted to your commanders the approval of the President. I shall prepare, as soon as I receive the requisite information, a general order, in which it is my desire to do justice to all the troops who have distinguished themselves. And it is my purpose, by every means in my power, to have those soldiers rewarded who have merited such distinction. In the name of the army and the country, I thank you for the services you have rendered, particularly for the example you have set, which I doubt not, on future occasions, will be followed and emulated."

A band of music accompanied the deputation. After a few moments of congratulation and social intercourse, the deputation took leave and returned to camp.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

The Rebel Attack on its Advanced Positions—Capture of Six Hundred Men and Four Cannon by the Rebels—Gen. Burnside's Present Position Impregnable.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

It was stated, several days ago, that two of Gen. BURNSIDE's most eastern outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the rebels, and that half of the garrison, consisting of two regiments and a battery, had been captured.

Gen. GRANT's dispatch did not designate the exact place where the disaster occurred, nor did it state the strength of the rebel force, or the probable number of the killed and wounded on our side.

The *Republican*, this afternoon, says:

Gen. BURNSIDE telegraphs that the disaster referred to occurred at Rodgersville, in Hawkins County, Tenn.

This place is the termination of the branch railroad of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and is situated fifteen miles from Knoxville.

Gen. BURNSIDE also states that the rebels captured six hundred men and four cannon.

He does not mention the number of his killed and wounded.

His main army is where it was when the attack was made on Rodgersville, in an impregnable position and in good spirits, subject to the orders of Gen. GRANT, who is perfectly well satisfied with its situation.

REBEL OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

Guerrilla Depredations on the Railroad—The Town of Iuka Burned.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The rebel General RICHARDSON struck the Memphis and Charleston Railroad six miles east of Salisbury yesterday morning, destroyed the railroad bridge at Middletown, burned two small bridges, tore up several miles of track, and cut the telegraph badly. The latter was repaired this morning. The former will be in running order to-morrow.

RODDY, FERGUSON, INGER, CHALMERS and RICHARDSON are all in North Mississippi, cooperating to annoy this line of communication.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

Little Rock advices of the 6th instant say that the rebel Gens. PRICE's and HOLMES' commands are still at Marshall, Texas.

But few rebel troops are now within the borders of Kansas. MARMADUKE's cavalry and some 2,500 men are in the mountains, west of Fort Smith, short of supplies.

Politics throughout the western portion of the State are highly encouraging for the Union cause.

In Tennessee, FORREST has been detailed for the special duty of cutting the communication by river and railroad with our army at Chattanooga, and it is stated that all the rebel cavalry in Mississippi is to be mounted and sent into the northern portion of the State, where it will be placed under the command of FORREST.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Memphis papers of the 9th contain no news. From other sources I learn that Iuka was burned by the rebels after Gen. SHERMAN's troops left.

New Contract with the Montreal Steamship Company.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The *Globe* to-day announces that the Government has made a new contract with the Montreal Steamship Company for five years, with stringent rules regarding the class of ships, route, management &c., to insure safety.

GENERAL MEADE'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of this army during the month of July, including details of the battle of Gettysburgh. The report has been detained by my failure to receive the reports of the several corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in the battle.

On the 28th of June, I received orders from the President, placing me in command of the army. The situation of affairs was briefly as follows: The Confederate Army, commanded by Gen. R. E. LEE, estimated at over one hundred thousand strong, all arms, had crossed the Potomac River, and advanced up the Cumberland Valley. Reliable intelligence placed his advance (EWELL's corps) on the Susquehannah, between Harrisburgh and Columbia. LONGSTREET's corps was at Chambersburgh, and HILL's corps between that place and Cashtown.

The 28th of June was spent in ascertaining the position and strength of the different corps of the army, but principally in bringing up cavalry, which had been covering the rear of the army in its passage over the Potomac, and to which a large increase had just been made from the force previously attached to the defences of Washington. Orders were given on that day to make Gen. FRENCH, commanding at Harper's Ferry, move with 7,000 men to occupy Frederick and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the balance of his force, estimated at 4,000, to remove and escort the public property to Washington.

On the 29th the army was put in motion, and on the evening of that day was in position, its left at Emmittsburgh and its right at New-Windsor. BUFORD's division of cavalry was on the left flank with its advance at Gettysburgh. KILPATRICK's division was in front at Hanover, where he encountered this day Gen. STUART's Confederate cavalry, which had crossed the Potomac at Seneca Creek, and passing our right flank, was making its way toward Carlisle, having escaped GREGG's division, which was delayed in taking its position on the right flank by the occupation of the roads by columns of infantry.

On the 30th, the right flank of the army was moved up to Manchester, the left still being at Emmittsburgh, in the vicinity of which place three corps—the *First*, Eleventh and Third—were collected, under orders of Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS. Gen. BUFORD having reported from Gettysburgh the appearance of the enemy on the Cashtown road, in some force, Gen REYNOLDS was directed to occupy Gettysburgh. On reaching that place on the 1st of July, Gen. REYNOLDS found BUFORD's cavalry warmly engaged with the enemy, who had debouched his infantry through the mountains on the Cashtown road, but was being held in check in a most gallant manner by Gen. BUFORD's cavalry.

Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS immediately moved around the town of Gettysburgh, and advanced on the Cashtown road, and without a moment's hesitation deployed his advance division and attacked the enemy, at the same time sending orders for the Eleventh corps (Gen. HOWARD) to advance as promptly as possible. Soon after making his dispositions for the attack, Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS fell mortally wounded, the command of the First corps devolving on Maj.-Gen. DOUBLEDAY, and the command of the field on Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, who arrived about this time, (11:30 A. M.,) with the Eleventh corps, then commanded by Maj.-Gen. SCHURZ. Maj.-Gen. HOWARD pushed forward two divisions of the Eleventh corps to support the First corps, now warmly engaged with the enemy on the ridge to the north of the town, and posted his Third division, with three batteries of artillery on Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of the town. Up to this time the battle had been with the forces of the enemy debouching from the mountains on the Cashtown road, known to be HILL's corps. In the early part of the action success was on our side—WADSWORTH's division of the First corps having driven the enemy back some distance, and capturing numerous prisoners, among them Gen. ARCHER, of the Confederate army.

The arrival of reinforcements to the enemy on the Cashtown road, and the junction with EWELL's corps, coming on the York and Harrisburgh roads, which occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., enabled the enemy to bring vastly superior forces against both the First and Eleventh corps, outflanking our line of battle and pressing it so severely that at about 4 P. M. Major-Gen. HOWARD deemed it prudent to withdraw these two corps to Cemetery Ridge, on the south side of the town, which operation was successfully accomplished—not, however, without considerable loss in prisoners, arising from the confusion incident to portions of both corps passing through the town and the men getting confused in the streets.

About the time of the withdrawal Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK arrived on the field in person to represent me on the field on hearing of the death of Gen. REYNOLDS. In conjunction with Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, Gen. HANCOCK proceeded to post troops on Cemetery Ridge and to repel an attack that the enemy made on our right flank. This attack was not, however, very vigorous. The enemy, seeing the strength of the position occupied, seemed to be satisfied with the success he had accomplished, desisting from any further attack this day.

About 7 P. M., Maj.-Gens. SLOCUM and SICKLES, with the Twelfth corps and part of the Third, reached the ground and took post on the right and left of the troops previously posted.

Being satisfied, from reports received from the field, that it was the intention of the enemy to support, with his whole army, the attack already made, and reports from Maj.-Gens. HANCOCK and HOWARD, on the character of the position being favorable, I determined to give battle at this point, and early in the morning of the 1st, issued orders to all corps to concentrate at Gettysburgh, directing all trains to be sent to the rear at Westminster.

At 11 P. M. of the 1st, I broke up my headquarters, which, till then, had been at Taneytown, and proceeded to the field, arriving there at 1 A. M. of the 2d. So soon as it was light I proceeded to inspect the position occupied, and to make arrangements for posting several corps as they should reach the ground. By 7 A. M., the Second and Fifth corps, with the rest of the Third, had reached the ground and were posted as follows: The Eleventh corps retained its position on the cemetery side, just opposite to the town. The First corps was posted on the right of the Eleventh, on an elevated knoll, connecting with the ridge extending to the south and east, on which the Second corps was placed. The right of the Twelfth corps rested on a small stream at a point where it crossed the Baltimore Pike, and which formed on the right flank of the Twelfth something of an obstacle. Cemetery ridge extended in a westerly and southerly direction, gradually diminishing in elevation till it came to a very prominent ridge, called Round-top, running east and west. The Second and Third corps were directed to occupy the continuation of Cemetery Ridge, on the left of the Eleventh corps. The Fifth corps, pending the arrival of the Sixth, was held in reserve. While these dispositions were being made, the enemy was massing his troops on the exterior ridge, distant from the line occupied by us from a mile to a mile and a half.

At 2 P. M. the Sixth corps arrived, after a march of thirty two miles, accomplished from 9 A. M. the day previous. On its arrival being reported, I immediately directed the Fifth corps to move over to our extreme left, and the Sixth to occupy its place as a reserve for the right. About 3 P. M. I rode out to the extreme left to await the arrival of the Fifth corps and post it, when I found that Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, commanding the Third corps, not fully apprehending the instructions in regard to the position to be occupied, had advanced, or rather was in the act of advancing his corps a half mile or three-quarters of a mile in front of the line of the Second corps, on the prolongation of which it was designed his corps should rest. Having found Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, I was explaining to him that he was too far in advance, and discussing with him the propriety of withdrawing, when the enemy opened upon him with several batteries on his front and his flank, and immediately brought forward columns of infantry, and made a vigorous assault. The Third corps sustained the shock most heroically. Troops from the Second corps were immediately sent by Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK to cover the right flank of the Third corps, and soon after the assault commenced the Fifth corps most fortunately arrived, and took position on the left of the Third.

Maj.-Gen. SYKES' command immediately sending a force to occupy Round-Top Ridge, when a most furious contest was maintained, the enemy making desperate but unsuccessful efforts to secure it. Notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the Third corps, under Maj.-Gen. BIRNEY, Maj.-Gen. SICKLES having been wounded early in the action, the superiority in number of corps in the enemy enabling him to outflank its advance position, Gen. BIRNEY was counseled to fall back and re-form behind the line originally designed to be held. In the meantime, perceiving great exertions on the part of the enemy, the Sixth corps (Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK) and part of the First corps (to the command of which I had assigned Maj.-Gen. NEWTON) particularly LOCKWOOD's Maryland brigade, together with detachments from the Second corps, were all brought up at different periods, and succeeded together with the gallant resistance of the Fifth corps in checking, and finally repulsing the assault of the enemy, who retired in confusion and disorder about sunset, and ceased any further efforts.

On the extreme left another assault was, however, made about 8 P. M. on the Eleventh corps from the left of the town, which was repulsed with the assistance of the troops from the Second and First corps. During the heavy assault upon our extreme left, portions of the Twelfth corps were sent as reinforcements. During their absence, the line on the extreme right was held by a very much reduced force. This was taken advantage of by the enemy, who, during the absence of GEARY's division of the Twelfth corps, advanced and occupied part of the line. On the morning of the 3d, Gen. GEARY, having returned during the night, was attacked at early dawn by the enemy, but succeeded in driving him back, and occupying his former position. A spirited contest was maintained all morning along this part of the line. Gen. GEARY, reinforced by WHEATON's brigade, Sixth corps, maintained his position and inflicting very severe losses on the enemy. With this exception the quiet of the lines remained undisturbed till 1 P. M., on the 3d, when the enemy opened from over one hundred and twenty-five guns, playing upon our centre and left. This cannonade continued for over two hours, when our guns failing to make any reply, the enemy ceased firing, and soon his masses of infantry became visible, forming for an assault on our left and left centre. The assault was made with great firmness, being directed principally against the point occupied by the Second corps, and was repelled with equal firmness by the troops of that corps, supported by DOUBLEDAY's division and STANNARD's brigade of the First corps.

During the assault both Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK, commanding the left centre, and Brig.-Gen. GIBBON, commanding the Second corps, were severely wounded.

This terminated the battle, the enemy retiring to his lines, leaving the field strewed with his dead and wounded, and numbers of prisoners fell into our hands.

BUFORD's division of cavalry, after its arduous service at Gettysburgh on the 1st, was, on the 2d, sent to Westminister to refit and guard our trains. KILPATRICK's division, that on the 29th, 30th and 1st had been successfully engaging the enemy's cavalry, was on the 3d sent to our extreme left, on the Emmettsburgh road, where good service was rendered in assaulting the enemy's line and occupying his attention. At the same time Gen. GREGG was engaged with the enemy on our extreme right, having passed across the Baltimore pike and Bonaughtown roads, and boldly attacked the enemy's left and rear.

On the morning of the 4th, reconnoissance developed that the enemy had drawn back his left flank, but maintained his position in front of our left, apparently assuming a new line parallel to the mountain.

On the morning of the 5th, it was ascertained that the enemy was in full retreat by the Fairfield and Cashtown roads. The Sixth corps was immediately sent in pursuit on the Fairfield road, and cavalry on the Cashtown road, and by the Emmettsburgh and Monterey Passes.

The 5th and 6th of July were employed in succoring the wounded and burying the dead. Maj.-Gen. SEDGWICK, commanding the Sixth corps, having pushed the pursuit of the enemy as far as the Fairfield Pass and the mountains, and reporting that the Pass was very strong—one in which a small force of the enemy could hold in check and delay for a considerable time any pursuing force—I determined to follow the enemy by a flank movement, and accordingly, leaving MCINTOSH's brigade of cavalry and NEIL's brigade of infantry to continue harrassing the enemy, I put the army in motion for Middletown, and orders were immediately sent to Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, at Frederick, to reoccupy Harper's Ferry, and send a force to occupy Turner's Pass in South Mountain. I subsequently ascertained that Maj.-Gen. FRENCH had not only anticipated these orders, in part, but had pushed a cavalry force to Williamsport and Falling Waters, where they destroyed the enemy's pontoon bridge, and captured its guard. BUFORD was at the same time sent to Williamsport and Hagerstown. The duty above assigned to the cavalry was most successfully accomplished, the enemy being greatly harrassed, his trains destroyed, and many captures of guns and prisoners made.

After halting a day at Middletown to procure necessary supplies and bring up trains, the army moved through South Mountain, and by the 12th of July, was in front of the enemy, who occupied a strong position on the heights near the marsh which runs in advance of Williamsport. In taking this position several skirmishes and affairs had been had with the enemy, principally by the cavalry and the Eleventh and Sixth corps. The Thirteenth was occupied in reconnoissances of the enemy's position and preparations for an attack; but on advancing on the morning of the 14th, it was ascertained that he had retired the night previous by the bridge at Falling Waters and ford at Williamsport. The cavalry in pursuit overtook the rear guard at Falling Waters, capturing two guns and numerous prisoners. Previous to the retreat of the enemy, GREGG's division of cavalry was crossed at Harper's Ferry, and coming up with the rear of the enemy at Charlestown and Shepherdstown, had a spirited contest, in which the enemy was driven to Martinsburgh and Winchester, and pursued and harrassed in his retreat.

The pursuit was resumed by a flank movement of the army crossing the Potomac at Berlin and moving down the Loudon Valley. The cavalry were immediately pushed into several passes of the Blue Ridge, and having learned from reports of the withdrawal of the Confederate army from the lower valley of the Shenandoah, the army (the Third corps, Maj.-Gen. FRENCH, being in advance), was moved into Manassas Gap in the hope of being able to intercept a portion of the enemy in possession of the Gap, was disputed so successfully as to enable the rear guard to withdraw by the way of Strasburgh. The Confederate army retiring to the Rapidan, a position was taken with this army on the line of the Rappahannock, and the campaign terminated about the close of July.

The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburgh, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah; and in the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards and 13,621 prisoners. 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own losses were very severe amounting, as will be seen by the accompaning return, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing—in all 23,186.

It is impossible, in a report of this nature, to enumerate all the instances of gallantry and good conduct which distinguished such a hard-fought field as Gettysburgh. The report of the corps commanders and their subordinates, herewith submitted, will furnish all the information upon this subject. I will only add my tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole army, officers and men, which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, enabled a crowning victory to be obtained, which I feel confident the country will never cease to bear in grateful remembrance. It is my duty as well as my pleasure to call attention to the earnest efforts at cooperation on the part of Maj.-Gen. D. N. COUCH, commanding the Department of the Susquehannah, and particularly to his advance of 4,000 men, under Brig.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, who joined me at Boonsboro, just prior to the withdrawal of the Confederate army.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to my Staff, general and personal, to each and all of whom I was indebted for unremitting activity and most efficient assistance. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General commanding.

Brig.-Gen. L. THOMAS, A. G. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

PRIVATEERS ON THE LAKES.

Another Eighly Improbable Story from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The special dispatches from Cincinnati give an account of a singular story about two suspicious vessels discovered yesterday hovering about Sandusky Bay, supposed to be privateers fitted up by Secessionists in Canada, aided by their sympathizers there and in the United States. The supposed object is to release the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and commence piracy on the lakes and pillage on the land.

A battery of Parrott guns was ordered forthwith to the Island.

IT MAY BE A SCARE.

There is, however, more feasibility in such an enterprise than in the alleged conspiracy discovered. Possibly it is part of that abortive plot.

The Canada Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Canada* sailed this forenoon, with 66 passengers for Liverpool and 30 for Halifax. She takes out a little over $55,000 in specie.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

Interesting Account of the Late Naval Expedition to Tampa—The Destruction of Blockade Runners—The Fighting on the Beach.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

On the 12th inst., the United States gunboat *Tahoma*, Lieut.-Commander SIMMES, after three months' repairing and preparation, and taking on board a 200-pound Parrott rifle, left here for Tampa Bay, arriving on the evening of the 13th, where she found the United States steamer *Adela*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. STODDER, and schooners *Stonewall Jackson* and *Ariel*, blockading.

The next morning both steamers started up for Tampa, the county seat of Hillsboro County, standing at the head of Tampa Bay. The town is defended on the water side by a battery of five guns, built on one end of the United States parade-ground, and formerly called Fort Brooke, used during the war with the Indians. To the right of this are the United States docks and warehouses, now occupied by the rebels as barracks. Behind these are some blacksmith and machine shops, used by the rebel army, and also for fitting out blockade-runners.

Before going far the *Tahoma's* engine gave out, causing a delay until the next morning. On the 15th they continued on their way, the *Tahoma* taking the lead, and the *Adela* following. While crawling along shore, off Gadson's Point, looking for a battery reported to be there, the *Tahoma* got aground three times, and was hauled off after some trouble and breaking of hawsers by the *Adela*. In the afternoon the *Tahoma's* engine again broke down, and the *Adela* started with her in tow, when her engine also gave out. On the 16th, the *Adela* being again in order, the *Tahoma* was lashed alongside, and towed into position before Tampa, where she came to anchor as near the battery as she could get. The *Adela* being of much lighter draft cast loose, ran up nearer the works and opened on them, throwing shell after shell into the battery, barracks and buildings adjoining. Capt. SIMMES, after going out in a small boat, and planting stakes with flags attached, as if preparing to land on left side of bay, returned to ship, and opened fire from his pivot and 20-pound Parrotts, the shell from both vessels making dirt and splinters fly, driving the men from the works and the people from the town.

In the evening 40 picked men from the *Adela*—15 from the Engineer's division, under Chief Engineer BENNETT; 15 from first division of riflemen, under Acting-Ensign STRANDBERG; 10 from second division, under Acting-Ensign BALCH; and 60 men from the *Tahoma*—30 from first division, under Acting-Ensign KAELER; 30 from second division, under Acting-Ensign RANDALL; the whole under command of Acting-Master HARRIS, Executive officer of the *Tahoma*, answered to their names on the deck of the *Tahoma*. She then got under way, manœuvred about the Bay, making feints of landing at several places, then ran some miles down the Bay, and, at 10 P. M., landed them at Gadson's Point, on the right hand shore; the boats all returning to the ship, with the exception of one which the party carried with them. At 3½ A. M. of the 17th they had made less than one-half the distance necessary to travel before sunrise, and were much fatigued by dragging a heavy boat for some miles through swamps and thick underbrush. The boat becoming too much stove for use, was thrown in the bushes, the party pushing on and arriving near the bank of Hillsboro River, six miles above Tampa, at 6 A. M. There they divided into squads, each approaching the river by a different route to prevent communication with the troops below. Acting Ensign BALCH and men were the first to reach the river, where, near the opposite bank, lay the steamer *Scottish Chief*, loaded with 156 bales of cotton, and also the sloop *Kate Dale*, with 11 bales. He hailed some men moving about the steamer, and ordered his men to cover them with their rifles, gave them three minutes to lower their boat to come over after him, which they immediately did. Turning them out, and leaving them prisoners under a guard ashore, he took possession of the boat, taking six men with him, boarded the steamer, capturing all on board, and informing the Captain that he took possession in the name of the United States Government. When the rest of the party arrived, the vessel was ready for firing. The order having been given he started a fire in her fore hold. The sloop was served in the same way, and in a few minutes they both were a mass of flames. Ten minutes from the time of first seeing the vessels, the whole object of the expedition was accomplished, and the party started on their way back by a more direct route to the bay, making short halts for rest, and carrying some of their number who gave out on the road. One of the *Tahoma's* men became so exhausted that, by his own request, he was left behind, after being carried some miles through swamp and bushes. When within a mile of the shore small squads of rebel troops were seen dodging about in the scrub ahead, at first in squads of five or six, then by eight, ten, fifteen, until when near the beach a sharp fire was opened on the advanced scouts. The main body coming up scattered them in all directions, and, taking a number of prisoners, the line of march was continued to the beach, down the beach to nearly opposite where the *Adela* lay aground. Here they made signal for boats, and came to a halt, first throwing out pickets to prevent a surprise. So exhausted were some of the men that they would sink down anywhere, and would rather die than go further. The *Adela*, on seeing them, fired a lee gun, and made signals to the *Tahoma*, which, with all the boats with her, lay aground on the opposite side of the bay, some miles from them. On seeing the *Adela's* signals she sent the boats after them in charge of an Acting Master's Mate.

In the meantime some horsemen had been seen flying about through the woods, as if arranging matters, while others were seen dodging about behind trees and bushes, and apparently planting themselves in a half circle about them. Not appearing in any force or showing any disposition to make an attack, one of the men was sent out to half his depth in the water. When the boats got to him they were turned about. Acting Master HARRIS ordered all, except the *Tahoma's* First division, to embark. No sooner had they got in the water some distance than the concealed enemy began to close up from all sides, and opened a rapid fire on them. Acting Ensign STRANDBERG's division had not yet left. These faced about with the *Tahoma's* First division, charged on the enemy, and compelled them again to seek refuge in the bushes. Capt. HARRIS ordered the remainder to take to the boats, which were now some quarter of a mile out. Before they had got half way out, a fire was opened on them from the bushes along the beach for the space of a mile, and from some light artillery masked among the bushes. A party of riflemen and cavalry, before unseen, came around from behind a building below them, charged up the beach with a yell, some of the horsemen riding along into the water, to cut them to pieces as they got into the boats. The *Adela* was the first to see this movement. Having but one gun that would reach, she opened on the advancing column, Capt. STODDER himself sighting the gun and making some splendid shots, bursting shell among the horsemen, compelling most of them to put back and go around through the woods. This, with the fire from the boats, and from those in the water, kept the rebels in check until all the boats got off, bringing the prisoners with them. Orders were given to turn back and capture the guns, and fight it out, when it was discovered that in wading and swimming to the boats, nearly all the arms and ammunition had become wet and useless: the project was therefore abandoned, the boats returning to their ships. Shortly after the *Adela* got off and ran over to the place of conflict, opened on the rebels, driving them up toward Tampa. On Sunday, the 18th, Capt. SIMMES sent in a flag of truce to ascertain what had become of our missing men. From what we can gather, the *Tahoma* lost one man, JAMES WORLD, killed, Acting Ensign RANDALL and six men wounded, and two men, COLLINS and HILTON, taken prisoners. The *Adela* lost two men, RODDY and O'DONALD killed, five men wounded, one man, DONNELLY, taken prisoner. The rebels lost six killed, a number wounded, and seven taken prisoners.

On the night of the 16th, the citizens of Tampa held a crowded meeting in the court-house, for the purpose of forming a military company, and electing a captain. Had Capt. SIMMES known it while they were balloting, he would have sent them several two hundred-pound black-balls, which they would not have stopped to count.

Some time after the boats had returned, a head was seen projecting above water at some distance from land, while a party of rebels were on the beach firing at it, and calling out for the men to come on shore. A boat was sent in charge of Acting Ensign GARNAN, to ascertain who the head belonged to, when it was found to belong to the pilot of the *Tahoma*, who had waded out up to his neck in water, determined rather to drown than be taken prisoner. He was nearly dead from exhaustion.

Among the trophies were some cartridges. In place of balls there are twelve large buckshot, or pistol balls, wrapped up in cloth. Some of our men were wounded with these. Dr. GALE, of the *Adela*, took from one of the wounded, a home-made lead ball, weighing four ounces. The wounded were taken to a Government building near the light-house, on Egmond Key, and left in charge of Dr. GUNNING, of the *Tahoma*. Capt. WESCOTT, commander of the post, (rebel,) and formerly of the United States Army, and representative from Florida, said that, as our men who died on shore fought so bravely, they intended to give them the best funeral they could get up. The *Adela* raised a purse of $108 and sent it to one of these men—DONOLY, who is a prisoner. The *Tahoma* also sent money to these men to pay their way while traveling in Dixie. Most of the rebels engaged in this fight were old Indian hunters, who bush-whacked with the Indians but a few years ago, and beat them at their own game.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHT.

From the flag of truce and the prisoners taken we learned many incidents connected with the fight. As the steamer approached the town, one of the garrison at the fort asked the others, "What are those two large steamers coming up here for?" The others answered: "They are coming here after oysters; I think you will soon see them throwing their shells over this way."

One of the *Tahoma's* mammoth shells entered a house and burst; one of the pieces, weighing about forty pounds, swept the dinner-table, at which sat Miss CRANE, daughter of formerly Col. CRANE, of the army, now an Acting Master's Mate on the *Tahoma*.

Our party were surprised on receiving a charge from so large a body of cavalry, not knowing that there were any in the place. The way in which this happened was this: A party of fifty cavalry had been sent about the country to pick up cattle and send them to BRAGG's army; these by chance arrived at Tampa on the day of the bombardment, and (as they say) eagerly took a hand in the sport.

The light field-pieces used in the woods were made in Tampa, by the rebels, by boring out an engine shaft.

The *ruse de guerre* of Capt. SEMMES succeeded perfectly. The rebs watched him putting down the stakes near the southern entrance, guessed its meaning, and in the evening posted a strong body of men in the woods, ready to annihilate any party attempting to land there. The smoke from the burning vessels gave them the first notice that we had landed on the opposite side and given them the slip.

Yours, PHŒNIX.

The American Cause.

We take the following from the leading editorial of the *Federalista*, the official organ of the new Federal Government of Venezuela, of the 12th September, 1863.

It is supposed to shadow forth the views of the Government as to events transpiring in Mexico.

We might, in this connection, remark that Venezuela has just appointed Señor BLAS BRUZUAL, an eminent statesman, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington. This is a tribute of respect shown our Government beyond that tendered to any other Court. It is thought, too, that this early and extraordinary appointment has something to do with Mexican affairs:

MEXICO.

The correspondence lately received from the Republics of the South contain the ardent demonstrations which Chile and Peru have made as to the cause of Mexican independence.

In Lima religious rites and ceremonies were performed of a remarkable significance, in commemoration of the martyrs sacrificed upon the altars of their country; large subscriptions were collected to relieve the families of Puebla and other points, and the Press teemed with addresses, as feeling as they were eloquent, wherein prevailed American sentiments; and was conveyed to the hearts of the unfortunate sons of opulent Mexico, the consolation to feel for them and to say to them, "We will fly, if need be, to your aid—one and the same cause shall be ours, and those who wish to subjugate America, will find enemies wherever a son of COLUMBUS breathes, from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn, from Labrador to Parima."

A noble example, truly, worthy of gratitude and praise. It is impossible that American hearts, which are filled with indignation at the violence consummated against Mexican nationality, should not feel a thrill of sympathy for the generous conduct of Chili and of Peru. This will always be reputed as a noble impulse, becoming those who were born on this side of the Atlantic, so much the more distinguished as least meditated, to offer to suffer together disasters, and accompany the weak, through perils.

Venezuela, too much occupied with her own calamities, and with her contingencies, has made no public demonstrations of sorrow for the fate of her sister Republic, from whom, in better days, she received favors and hopes; but, we can affirm that there is not one single Venezuelean that does not desire, that does not sustain the integrity of Mexico, her independ

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.

A Fight Among Ward Politicians—One of the Gang Shot Dead—The Testimony on the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury—Great Excitement Among the Roughs.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning the porter-house No. 48 Madison-street, kept by Mr. JOSEPH KING, was the scene of a most revolting murder. A man named JOHN CUSICK, aged about 23 years, was shot dead, the ball penetrating the region of the heart. Two men, named JAMES WHITE and THOMAS BROWN, were arrested immediately after the shooting by Sergeant JOHN DELANY, of the Tenth Precinct, aided by Officers CRAIG and LOCKWOOD.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN impannelled a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest at the Fourth Precinct Station-house. The following is the result of the investigation:

William Furlong testified: I reside at No. 293 Pearl-street: I am bar-keeper of the Porter-house known as the "Nickol Shades," at No. 48 Madison-street. About five o'clock this morning five gentlemen came into the house; among them was Mr. White and Mr. Brown; the deceased was not there at the time; they called for drinks and I furnished them, deceased came in while they were drinking; two men came with him; their names are Thomas McLeer and Edward Sheridan; deceased shook hands with White and Brown; deceased took a drink with them, they then commenced bantering each other; Brown said he was a strong "Morgan Jones man;" deceased then laughed, and said he was a strong "Billy Welch man;" some one said never mind politics—we will drink; after some talk and another drink, Brown told deceased to "Go away, boy, you are a foolish boy;" Brown said to deceased, I think you have run away with the idea that you can whip me; deceased, in a laughing manner, said to Brown, "I am sure I can whip you;" Brown then wished deceased to go out in the street and fight him, and followed him up; I then came from behind the bar, and told them I did not want any fight there; Brown got hold of deceased's collar, and wanted him to go out to the street and fight; I got between them and tried to get deceased in the back room; deceased said if Brown insisted on fighting him, let him fight; deceased finally went into the back room; then deceased commenced to sing; soon after, just as I was about going up stairs, I heard a rush in the front part of the saloon, and upon turning around I heard Brown say, "We are all fighting men here, and let us give it to them;" at this time Brown had his pistol out, and was brandishing it among the crowd; I went up stairs to call Mr. King, the proprietor; when I found him, I told him he had better come down stairs, as there was a disturbance there; while I was coming down stairs I heard the report of a pistol; when I got to the bottom of the first landing, I heard the second report; while looking through a window into the back room I saw the deceased come in; he closed the door behind him; White immediately followed him with a pistol in his hand; soon after entering White fired his pistol; deceased put up his hands and said, "Jimmy, you have shot me;" Mr. White is always called "Jimmy;" there were three shots fired—two in the bar-room and one in the back room.

(Two pistols were here produced—one of them was Colt's large-sized revolver, and the other of small size, also a revolver.)

I saw Mr. White come out, and he then had two pistols in his hand, one large and the other a small one; as White stepped to the sidewalk, he handed Brown the small pistol, and said, "Take that, it is not worth the powder, I have shot myself with it;" when I went into the room where deceased was I think he was dead; he was lying against the wall and partly against the door; I pushed the door open; the blood was streaming from his wounds; he did not speak or move; I ran into Alderman Walsh's parlors; Hagan soon came in after me; when I went down I saw Sergeant Delany and another policemen; the body was soon after removed to the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

Thomas McLeer testified: I reside at No. 48 Madison-street; I was present at the shooting affray which occurred at No. 48 Madison-street this morning; I know that Mr. Brown and the deceased had an altercation; there were only about four in the bar-room, besides the barkeeper, at the time; White struck me with a pistol in the face when I tried to prevent him from going in; he broke away from me and got as far as the back-room door; I then got hold of him, and he knocked me up against some casks; at this time he had a pistol in his right hand; it was one of Colt's revolvers, of medium size; I saw deceased coming from toward the yard into the back room; saw White fire the pistol, then saw deceased fall; deceased fell against the door; at the time White fired he said "Take that you son of a ——," I at once went to deceased and found him dying; he did not speak after he was shot; I think White was under the influence of liquor; all the party had been imbibing pretty freely; the number in the bar-room was only five, but in the back room there was a large crowd; I heard three shots in all; White said he had shot his pants, and he was going to have satisfaction on somebody.

Edward Sheridan testified: I live at No. 54 Henry-street; I went into the saloon No. 48 Madison-street with deceased and Mr. McLeer, the previous witness, we were asked to take a drink either by Mr. Brown or Mr. White; Brown made the remark that he was a red-hot Morgan Jones man; they talked and quarreled for some time; after a while Mr. White pulled out a large Derringer pistol; in doing so he discharged one barrel; he immediately exclaimed I am shot, and told those behind the bar to get out. White put the pistol to the head of a man named Bowe, when the latter said "Don't shoot me, I have never done anything to you;" White soon after fired a second shot; White was in the doorway, between the bar-room and the back room, when he fired the third shot; there were no more than three shots fired; I was afraid of my life all the time, and to protect myself I crawled under the counter; afterward I jumped over the counter, ran out and down James-street; two others from the saloon ran with me; afterward we came back, and the barkeeper had told Coroner Collin what he had to say.

John Bowe—I reside at No. 21 New Bowery; between 2 and 3 o'clock I stopped at No. 48 Madison-street in company with a friend; I know Mr. Brown, and I saw him with a pistol in his hand, asking "where are the sons of ——?" Afterward I saw Mr. White with two pistols in his hands; he had one large one, and one small one; White pointed a pistol at me, and I thought he was going to shoot me; I said, "Jimmy, don't shoot me;" when we heard the report of the pistol in the back room, three of us ran down James-street, we were afraid of our lives.

John F. Rogers testified: I reside at No. 63 James-street, between three and four o'clock this morning I was at No. 48 Madison-street, in the back room; my attention was attracted by an unusual noise in the bar-room; suddenly the crowd in the bar-room, and also those in the back room, made a simultaneous rush to get out of the way of Jimmy White; deceased was pushed into the back room by the barkeeper to get him out of the way; after I heard the second report of a pistol, I entered the bar-room, and saw White in the middle of the room pointing a pistol at Bowe, who was crouched behind the bar; Brown at this time was urging White to fire; three shots were all I heard—one of those was in the street.

Sergeant John Delany, of the Fourth Precinct, testified: I was on duty this morning when a man came to me and said that he heard Mr. White had shot a man at No. 48 Madison-street; for the last month that house has been kept open all nights; it is reputed to be the resort of a fighting class of persons; I went there and was told by a person that White had gone down Madison-street; I went down James-street and found White on a stoop; he gave me a pistol; I asked him if he shot Cusick, and he made me no reply; afterward I sent officers to arrest Brown; both were locked up in the station-house; I took a pistol from each of the prisoners; Mr. White had the large one, and Mr. Brown the small one.

Dr. Thomas Robertson, who made the *post-mortem* examination, testified as follows: The ball entered the thorax on the left side, about 2½ inches from the median line of the chest, between the fourth and fifth ribs; it passed through the pericardium, and in its passage tore away the entire thickness of the wall of the left ventricle of the heart, exposing completely that cavity; it then passed through the lower lobe of the left lung and out of the body at the back, between the eighth and ninth ribs, about two inches from the vertebral column; death was the result of this wound.

This concluded the testimony, and after a brief charge by Coroner COLLIN, the jury retired and in a few moments returned with the following

VERDICT.

"The Jury find that the deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound at the hands of JAMES WHITE, and that THOMAS BROWN is an accessory to the fact."

Coroner COLLIN then arraigned WHITE, and asked him the usual questions, in answer to which he stated that he was engaged in the liquor business at No. 55 James-street; that he was 35 years of age, and born in Ireland. He further said that he was not guilty of the charge made against him. He was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THOMAS BROWN, who, according to the verdict, is an accessory to the murder, said that he was 34 years of age, born in Ireland, was by occupation a cartman, and resided at No. 26 Oliver-street.

The deceased, JOHN CUSICK, was 23 years of age, and was born in New-York.

Court of General Sessions.

Recorder HOFFMAN occupied the Bench yesterday, Judge MCCUNN being necessarily absent.

WM. DUFFY, a rough-looking youth of 16, was placed at the bar, under an indictment for highway robbery. It appears that the prisoner, with two others, assaulted Mr. ADAM SHILLING on the night of the 19th of September, in Fortieth-street, and after knocking him down, robbed him of a silver watch, valued at $10. Mr. SPENCER, prisoner's counsel, offered a plea of "guilty of petty larceny from the person," which was accepted by the prosecution, and the Court sentenced DUFFY to the State Prison for 4 years and 11 months.

DENNIS HAGGERTY, indicted for the murder of his wife by shooting with a pistol, was placed at the bar, when his counsel, J. H. ANTHON, Esq., offered a plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree, accompanied by a statement of the circumstances of the homicide, from which it appeared highly probable that the shooting was accidental. The plea was accepted by the prosecution, and the prisoner was remanded till Friday to give his counsel an opportunity to prepare affidavits in mitigation of the sentence.

CHARLES HAY pleaded guilty to an indictment for petty larceny, and was sentenced to 6 months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $100.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Board of County Canvassers.

SECOND DAY.

The County Canvassers met at noon yesterday. The Eleventh District returns of the Ninth Ward, missing on the previous day, were presented from the County Clerk's office, where they had been overlooked, and hence the District Canvassers were acquitted of fault in the matter. Mr. STEWART read the returns from the Sixteenth Ward, which is a portion of the Sixth Senatorial District, where the question of the election of the State Senator is in doubt, and both the Republican and Democratic candidates claim it. It has generally been conceded to the Republican nominee, Mr. LAIMBEER, whose friends foot up a majority of about one hundred for him, while the friends of the Democratic nominee, Mr. KING, claim his election by a majority of sixty or so. Both of the candidates were on hand to witness the canvass. In their case the canvass of the votes in this Ward showed a majority of 14 for Mr. LAIMBEER. The vote for the State and County officers was about the same as heretofore published.

In addition to the election of Senator in this District, the only question of doubt to be settled by the official figures of the canvass, is the vote for Judge of the Superior Court, as between Messrs McCUNN and BOSWORTH. So far the canvass favors Judge McCUNN, who attends the sessions of the Board. He is sanguine that the ultimate result will show a majority of 3,000 for him.

The Twentieth Ward returns were canvassed next. The vote showed no material difference from the figures heretofore given.

The Ninth Ward returns were then canvassed. This Ward is also a part of the Sixth Senatorial District. The vote for Senator gave a majority of 51 for Mr. KING, which showed a very light gain for Mr. LAIMBEER over the figures previously relied upon.

The returns from the Fifteenth Ward were next taken up and canvassed. Some of them were found to be made out imperfectly, and others informally; all such were laid over, and the District canvassers concerned were ordered to come up and explain matters. The vote in this Ward for State Senator was believed to stand thus: LAIMBEER, 1,556; King, 962. The Eighteenth Ward returns will complete their vote.

The Chairman, Mr. LITTLE, stated that he had received a protest, addressed to the Board of Supervisors, against canvassing the returns from the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts of the Eighteenth Ward, but as the announcement was likely to provoke discussion, and the hour was late, he put it in his pocket for presentation to the Board of Canvassers to-day at noon, to which time they adjourned.

Naval Movements.

PROBABLE SUSPENSION OF WORK ON THE IRON-CLADS.

It was reported in naval circles, yesterday, in this City, that a temporary suspension of the iron-clad vessels-of-war now building for the Government is likely to take place. It is said that all the contractors are determined to ask the interference of the Government in preventing the disasters which the strikes are likely to occasion them, by either increasing the amount of contract money to be paid for the vessels when finished, or by regulating by law the wages to be paid to mechanics. According to the contractors' story, a whole fleet of iron-clad vessels, which are not as yet completed, were contracted for over a year and a half ago, when wages and materials were 50 per cent. cheaper than they are now. They allege that the Government did not furnish the plans as rapidly as it promised to do, and also that it made alterations in the vessels which rendered it impossible to complete them in the time originally laid out for the work. They are, therefore, of opinion that the Navy Department should assist them in the present crisis. The workmen, on the other hand, assert that the employers are making a hundred per cent. on the capital sunk in building the vessels, and that they do not give five for wages. They also assert that the employers have never voluntarily raised their wages, always leaving it to the last moment, when strikes made it necessary for them to have work done. They say that they do more work for the contractors in a day than the employes of the Navy-yards do for the Government in two days, and that they ought to be paid in proportion to their work. A meeting of iron-lad workers will be held in a few days in this City, and the result of the conclusions arrived at by them will be the basis of future action on their part. Some strikers on the Jersey City vessels went to work yesterday, but the mass of them held out. There are now about forty iron-clad vessels-of-war in course of construction, and the suspension of work on them would seriously embarrass the Government at a time when it needs armored vessels-of-war. Of the forty named, thirteen should be now ready to receive their crews, but cannot be so for some months, and the "strikes," of course, will put them much further back.

TRIAL OF THE IRON-CLAD ONONDAGA'S ENGINES.

The machinery of the Quintard iron-clad battery *Onondaga* has just undergone a severe trial at Greenpoint, where the vessel was built. Her engines have worked satisfactorily, and the local inspector has reported to the Navy Department that thus far the machinery is successful. The amount of revolutions made by the engines justify the assumption that except some unforeseen accident occurs, the *Onondaga* ought to be able to make 9½ miles an hour. Every effort is being made to have her ready for sea as soon as possible, and she will probably be ready to receive her crew and go in commission in five weeks.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3233, 3235, 3237, 3241, 3245, 3247, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3271, 3277, 3279, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3293. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Calendar unchanged.

GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54.

SPECIAL TERM.—No. 1825 on Demurrer Calendar, Nos. 280, 283, 2153½, 253, 264, 305, 309, 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318 on Calendar Issues of Law and Fact.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 821, 2057, 2058, 2109, 1040, 1040½, 3297, 2401, 1181, 2559, 2775, 757, 1511, 495, 2263, 1729. *Part II.*—Nos. 2658, 2668, 2404, 2688, 696, 216, 2372, 2524, 2754.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2247, 2252, 717, 2047, 2170, 1775, 309, 1752, 729. *Part II.*—Nos. 689, 2175, 2194, 2239, 1263, 1204, 1007.

Important Decisions in Revenue and Prize.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

PERSIA AND CHINA ARE BEYOND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

William A. Hadden et al. vs. *Hiram Barney.*—NELSON, C. J.—The question in this case arises under the fourteenth section of the Act of Congress of July 14, 1862, which is as follows:

"That from and after the day and year aforesaid, (Aug. 1, 1862,) there shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope when imported from places this side the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, and, in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production."

Several shipments have been made by the plaintiffs since the passage of this act, from England, of raw silk, the produce of Persia and China, upon which this ten per cent. duty has been imposed, and paid under protest. This suit was brought to recover back the same, as illegally exacted.

It is admitted that, at the time of the passage of the act, raw silk was free of duty, and it is claimed on the part of the importers that, upon the true construction of the fourteenth section, the ten per cent. duty is imposed, and was intended to be imposed, only upon such articles, the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, as at the time were liable to the payment of duties; in other words, was intended as an additional duty, and did not, therefore, embrace articles which were duty free. The previous sections of this act undoubtedly lend some countenance to this construction. Many of them are devoted to the imposition of additional duties upon articles enumerated, and which were before liable to duty, and others impose duties in lieu of those heretofore imposed, and also "on such as may now be exempt from duty," specially enumerating the articles. It is claimed that, in these sections, the additional duty is limited to such articles only as were previously liable to duty; and, when intended to subject to duty any articles which were exempt, they were mentioned in express terms.

It is not to be denied that, if this fourteenth section is to be construed as intended to extend the principle which seems to have governed Congress in the adjustment of the duties in the previous portion of the act, to articles the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, but imported from places this side of it, the raw silk of the shipments in question would not be included, but would remain free of duty.

The phraseology of this section, however, is different, and may bear a different construction. The first clause imposes the duty of ten per cent., in express terms, upon all goods, &c., the growth or production of countries beyond the Cape, when imported from places this side of it; and the latter clause does not necessarily qualify it so as to exclude or take out of it the free articles. "And in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles, when imported directly from the place or places of their growth or production" may, we think, well enough mean that such articles already pay a duty under existing acts of Congress, the ten per cent. duty imposed by the section shall be in addition. The phrase "any such articles," in the connection found, does not necessarily mean all such articles as are covered by the first clause, but may be regarded as limited to the class there covered, which was already chargeable with duty. As to these, the ten per cent. shall be in addition. This view satisfies the clause, and makes it consistent with the broad and unlimited terms of the first. I agree the section is obscure, and its true meaning a matter about which different minds are likely to arrive at different conclusions.

Some light may be reflected upon this section from an amendment of it by the Act of March 3, 1863, some seven months after its passage. The 21st section of that act modified this 11th section "so as to allow cotton and raw silk, &c., of the growth or produce of countries, beyond the Cape of Good Hope, to be exempt from any additional duty, when imported from places" this side of it, for two years. These two articles were exempt from duty under the Act of March 2, 1861, and were so at the time of the passage of the Act of July 14, 1862. The duty imposed by the 14th section of that act, therefore, was not an additional duty, as seems to have been supposed by Congress from their amendment. They were mistaken in supposing that the ten per cent. was an additional duty, but the ammendment clearly indicates that Congress understood this ten per cent. duty had been imposed by the 14th section, and the two acts, being *in pari materia*, help to interpret each other.

We are inclined, therefore, not without some difficulty, to hold, that raw silk, the article in question, was subject to a duty of ten per cent. under the 14th section of the act referred to; and, as the shipments of the plaintiffs occurred before the modification of the section, the duty was properly levied, notwithstanding this objection.

Another objection is taken by the counsel for the plaintiffs, involving the constitutionality of this 14th section, founded upon the following position of the case:

As we have seen, the ten per cent. duty is imposed upon articles the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when shipped from places this side of it, as, in the present instance, from England. Goods coming from China or Persia, the country of the products in question, to the ports of the United States on the Atlantic, whether carried round the Cape of Good Hope or across the country by the way of Constantinople, would be in relation to the Atlantic ports the products of countries beyond the Cape, and chargeable with the discriminating duty. But the same goods carried from either of these countries, in the usual course of trade, in the opposite direction to ports on the Pacific coast, would not be articles of the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape. As to these ports, the countries of production would be this side of the Cape, and, hence, not within the words of the act imposing the discrimination. And, if so, the duties upon the articles imported into the Atlantic ports would be ten per cent. greater than when imported into ports on the Pacific, which would be in violation of the provision of the Constitution forbidding a preference of the port of one State over that of another.

The only answer that we need give for the present to this objection is, it will be found on looking through the several tariff acts, that the phraseology, "beyond the Cape of Good Hope," is used as an equivalent for east of the Cape of Good Hope; and in seven instances the latter phrase is used instead of the former, and even both phrases in the same act, to express the same idea; and hence, over whatever portion of the globe the goods may be carried, whether direct to the Pacific or round the Cape to the Atlantic ports, they are the growth or produce of countries east of the Cape, and therefore subject to the increased duty.

Judgment for the defendant.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Slosson and Hutchins; for defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

WITHDRAWAL ENTRY—TIME WHEN TO SUE THE COLLECTOR.

Adrian Iselin et al. vs. Hiram Barney.—NELSON, C. J.—It is admitted in this case that the duties upon worsted goods imported by the plaintiffs were charged thirty per cent., when the true rate was but twenty. But it is insisted that the suit is barred by the Short Limitation act.

The fifth section of the Act of March 3, 1857, (11 Stat. at L., p. 195) provided that on the entry of goods imported after the 1st July, 1857, the decision of the Collector, as to the liability to duty or exemption, shall be final against the importer or agent, unless within ten days after such entry he gives notice to the Collector, in writing, of his dissatisfaction with such decision, &c., and shall, within thirty days after the date of such decision, appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose decision shall be final, unless suit shall be brought within thirty days after such decision, for any duties that may have been paid, or thereafter paid.

The goods in this case were entered for warehousing by the plaintiffs, July 18, 1861, and an estimate of the duties was made at the rate of thirty per cent., amounting to the sum of $788 10. A warehouse bond was given on the same day in the penalty of double the amount, conditioned for the payment of the $788 10, or of the amount of duties to be ascertained as due.

The withdrawal entry was made on the 19th of September, 1861, and the duties paid on that day under protest. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 1st of October, 1861, and his decision made and communicated to the Collector on the 13th of May, 1862. This suit was commenced on the 13th of June following.

The ground taken by the Government is that the entry of the goods mentioned in the fifth section of the Act of 1857, and from which the merchant has but ten days to give notice of his dissatisfaction, and afterward to appeal from the decision of the Collector, means the warehouse entry, which, in this case, was made on the 18th of July, 1861, and as the notice of dissatisfaction was not given till the 19th of September, and the appeal not taken till the 1st of October following, the ten days had elapsed, and the plaintiff is excluded.

On the part of the plaintiff it is insisted that the entry, referred to as the period from which the time is to be estimated, is the entry for withdrawal, when by the statute payment of the duties is required.

The 4th section of the Act of 28th March, 1854, provides that all goods, &c., which may be hereafter duly entered for warehousing, &c., may continue in the warehouse without payment of the duties for the period of three years (now changed to one year by a recent act) from the date of the original importation, and may be withdrawn for consumption on due entry and payment of the duties.

If this entry is the one to which the 5th section of the Act of 1857 refers, and I am strongly inclined to think it is, then all difficulties and embarrassments attending these appeals would be at once removed. The estimate of the duties, for the purpose of warehousing the goods, is a rough general estimate, in practice at the Customs, as appears, usually adopting the highest rate of duty as applicable to any of the articles entered, with a view to the taking of the warehouse bond. The bond for the goods in question illustrates this. The penalty is in double the estimated duty, and the condition is to pay that estimated amount, or the amount of duties to be ascertained as due upon the goods, and in this very case, the duties were not in fact finally liquidated and fixed till more than the ten days had expired from the first entry, so that no notice of dissatisfaction or appeal could possibly have been taken within the time, if this entry is the one contemplated by the statute.

A very intelligent witness from the Customs, who was a liquidating clerk in the warehouse department, has been examined. He states that, after the warehouse entry, the goods, or the portion of them required by law, are sent to the examiners, who examine them and report to the Collector, by making notes on the back of the invoice, and upon this report the Collector fixes the rate of duty. After it is fixed it is sent to the Naval Officer to receive his check, and then to the book-keeper of the warehouse to be entered. That no notice of the duty, as fixed by the Collector, is given to the merchant, and that such time is taken up in the various steps of examining the goods, reporting to the Collector, and fixing the rate of duties by him, &c., as the exigency of the business may require in the departments.

It is quite apparent that the time when the Collector determines the rate of duty, that is, makes his decision within the meaning of the statute, and from which the merchant must appeal, if dissatisfied, cannot be the period when it is received at the Customs and entered upon the books of the department in the ordinary course of the business, for, as no notice is given of it and there is no certainty as to the time it may be made, unless the merchant or agent was in constant attendance, the time for notice of dissatisfaction and appeal might pass by.

But the Act of Congress itself does not place the rights of the merchant on this ground.

The notice of dissatisfaction is to be within ten days after the entry of the goods. The act contemplates that the decision of the Collector shall be made at or before the entry, so that the notice of dissatisfaction may be given within the ten days after it. This surely cannot be the warehouse entry, for the reason that no decision as to the rate, as we have seen, is then made at all. No notice of dissatisfaction can be given or appeal taken, as the merchant cannot tell what the rate of duty may be till the goods go to the examiners, and, on their report, the duty is fixed. It appears from the papers, and was affirmed by a witness from the Customs in this case, that the duty was not liquidated or fixed till the 1st or 2d of August, and was then reduced $130 10, the duty on nearly a moiety of the goods having been reduced from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent., and we may add as confirmation of the view, that the duty is not fixed at the time of the warehouse entry, the condition of the bond given at the time, which is, the payment of duties "to be ascertained as due." We are satisfied, upon a true construction of this fifth section of the Act of 1857, that the entry referred to, and from which the ten days is to date, is the withdrawal entry, which, according to the fourth section of the Act of 1854, is to be made and the duties to be paid at the time.

Our conclusion is that the appeal and suit were in time, and as this is the only point made against the recovery, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for the $151 93—the excess of duty paid.

M. V. B. Wilcoxson, Esq., for plaintiffs.

For the defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

PRIZE PROPERTY OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

The United States vs. The Schooner John Gilpin and cargo.—NELSON, C. J.—This vessel and cargo, consisting of cotton and staves, were captured, about the 25th of April, 1862, in the port of New-Orleans, by gunboat No. 4, of Capt. Farragut's fleet, after the taking of New-Orleans. The proceedings against the vessel were suspended in the Court below, and a decree of condemnation rendered against the cargo as enemy property.

The claimants are the Weymouth Iron Company, a corporation of the State of Massachusetts.

It appears, from the test oaths that in the latter part of 1860, this Company shipped large quantities of nails, manufactured by them, and which were consigned to a house in New-Orleans for sale on commission. The shipment was at their risk, and the sale to be made on their account, and proceeds to be remitted. At the breaking out of the war a large stock of these nails, unsold, remained in the hands of the agent. After the disturbances of the war, the articles being unsalable, the agent, Mr. Baldwin, exchanged them for cotton, which was put on board the schooner *Gilpin*, with the intent to ship the same, as the proceeds of the nails, to the owners in Massachusetts. The original design was to get access to the blockading squadron, and obtain permission to send the proceeds home; but failing to obtain access for this purpose previous to the capture of the city, the vessel remained at her wharf, and was there found under the circumstances stated, when seized, as already mentioned, as a prize of war. It further appears from the test oaths that the agent had much difficulty in preventing the property from being seized by the enemy, and had to resort to various devices to conceal and preserve it for the owners.

The precise time when the exchange of the nails for the cotton took place in New-Orleans does not appear. It is, however, fairly to be inferred from the proofs that it was as early as June, 1861, and prior to the proclamation of the President prohibiting commercial intercourse with the enemy in pursuance of the Act of July 13, 1861, and which was issued on the 16th of August following.

We have had the question in this case heretofore before us, and came to the conclusion that the citizen temporarily residing in the enemy's country at the breaking out of the war was entitled to a reasonable time to collect his effects, and convert them into available and manageable funds, so as to enable him to withdraw them from the country. The whole transaction in this case seems to have been an honest and *bona fide* effort for this purpose.

The case, as it stands upon the proofs, is a meagre one. But one witness, the mate, on board of the vessel, was examined *in preparatorio*; and none of the ship's papers are produced. Their absence, and also the absence of other hands on the vessel, is sought to be accounted for by the confusion and disorder that reigned in the city at and after its capture.

The only question is, whether or not the cotton, under the facts and circumstances stated, was enemy's property. There is no question of blockade.

The vessel and cargo were sailing at the wharf with a view to the obtaining permission for a lawful voyage, that the proceeds of the nails might be sent home at the time of the capture. I cannot think that they should be regarded as enemy's property, and must, therefore, reverse the decision below, and direct one to be entered for the claimant, dismissing the libel.

E. Delafield Smith, United States District-Attorney, for the captors: Geo. T. Curtis and Webster & Craig for the claimants.

Liability of the Mayor, &c., for Damages Caused by Running Fire Engines on the Sidewalk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Patrick O'Meara vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—This is an action brought to recover $5,000 damages for personal injuries. The facts of the case are that on the 21st day of January, 1863, while standing on the sidewalk in Parkrow, in the City of New-York, plaintiff was knocked down and run over by steam fire engine No. 42, and seriously and permanently injured. Said engine was being run by the parties in charge upon the sidewalk, in violation of the City ordinance. The claim for damages was duly presented to the Comptroller, but he has neglected to make any adjustment or settlement of said claim. The defendants admit the ownership of the engine in question, but deny that the persons in charge of and running said engine were their servants or agents, or that the engine at the time of the accident was in their possession, or under their control and they set up as a further defence that having by a City ordinance expressly forbidden the running of fire-engines upon the sidewalk, and by that ordinance they are absolved from all liability for accidents caused by its violation, and that they have discharged their entire duties in the premises. The Court held, that the City was liable, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict assessing the damages. Verdict for plaintiff, $750.

Capron & Lake for plaintiff; John K. Hackett for the defendants.

Agreement to an Order of Alienation of Property Charged with Successive Liens—Is it Void as Against Public Policy?

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Nathaniel A. Cowdrey vs. *Jacob Carpenter.*—On the 5th of August, 1860, the defendant sold the plaintiff a bond and mortgage of $2,000, giving him an agreement as follows: First, that he had sold to the plaintiff a certain mortgage bond for $2,000, having five years to run; that he was the owner of said bond and had a good right to sell it, and that Cowdrey acquired a good and valid title; that there were no other incumbrances or liens upon the property on which said mortgage was given, except a mortgage for $5,000, made by one Bonney to one Roe, and which embraced the adjoining property, known as the Clarendon Hotel and Garden, outhouses and other buildings, except unpaid taxes; that the order of sale under the foreclosure proceedings on said five thousand dollar mortgage shall require the other property not covered by the two thousand dollar mortgage to be first sold, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction of said five thousand dollar mortgage; and that if this last was not done, then he was to pay said Cowdrey as liquidated damages the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest and costs, immediately after any sale was made; that the purchase was made by the plaintiff upon the truth of the statements as made.

Upon the sale under that foreclosure, as claimed, the whole of the property was sold together, leaving a surplus of $773 92, applicable to the two thousand dollar mortgage, for which the plaintiff gave credit in his complaint. The Court ordered a verdict for the plaintiff for the balance.

The defendant appealed, claiming that the $2,000 called "liquidated damages" in the agreement is a penalty, and that being so, the plaintiff was bound to prove damages. There was no pretence that the mortgagor and bondsman was insolvent. He must be presumed to be insolvent, and this being so, the plaintiff sustained no damage at all. That the agreement was substantially performed by the defendant; that the agreement that the Supreme Court should make a particular order is against public policy, and void; that the contract was a wagering contract, and void for that reason; that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover the whole balance due on the bond and mortgage without returning to the defendant the mortgage.

Counsel for plaintiff contested these points.

Argument was heard, and decision reserved.

J. M. Van Cott, for plaintiff; A. R. Dyett, for defendant.

A Teacher of the Art of Ale-Making—Ale for "the Heated Term."

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mullen.

Adolph Hammer vs. *Charles N. Barnes and Another.*—This was the argument of a demurrer, in this case interposed by the defendant Barnes to the complaint.

It was alleged in the plaintiff's complaint that Adolph Hammer (the Harlem brewer) had devoted many years of labor and scientific research to the art of brewing ales, especially with reference to its keeping qualities in hot weather; and that in the course of these researches he had discovered a process of manufacturing an ale which had become celebrated for its superiority in that respect, and also for economy in its manufacture. That the discovery was of such a nature that it could not be patented, and that the plaintiff had, therefore, been in the habit of teaching the art to brewers for a consideration, such brewers binding themselves to keep it secret. It was further alleged that A. B. Nash & Co., of Troy, brewers, applied to the plaintiff for a knowledge of his secret, which he agreed to impart to them for a valuable consideration, they binding themselves in the penalty of $15,000 not to discover it to others than to their manager and agent, the defendant Barnes, nor to suffer it to become known by their negligence.

The complaint then charged that the defendants had broken their agreement, and had imparted the secret to other extensive brewers in this City and elsewhere. The plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of $35,000, and prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendants from further disclosures of the art.

Counsel for the defendant, Barnes, contended that the demurrer should be sustained: first, on the ground that this Court had no jurisdiction: that the case properly belonged to the United States Court; that the defendant, Barnes, was not a contracting party with the plaintiff, and was, therefore, improperly joined as a defendant; that the plaintiff should have joined his partners with him, or should have made parties defendants, the persons to whom it was alleged the defendants had communitted the discovery. After argument by plaintiff's counsel, the Court overruled the demurrer, holding that the jurisdiction of the Court in such cases was established, and that if the plaintiff was entitled to any further relief against the defendant Barnes, he was properly made a party defendant; that the complaint showed that the plaintiff's partners had no interest in the controversy, and that the parties to whom the defendants had communicated the secret need not necessarily be joined as defendants.

D. McMahon for plaintiff; John Townsend for defendant Barnes.

The Local School Boards Responsible for the Use of School Buildings.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

William Picken vs. *The Board of Education.*—The plaintiff was a builder occupying the premises in the rear of Ward School No. 18, on Fifty-first-street, and brought this action to recover damages for injury from water flowing into their premises from the sinks of the school. The complaint, on motion, was dismissed on the ground that the use and control of Public Schools vested in the Local Boards of the Wards. That the injury in question resulted from the use of the premises and from defects in the building, and that the Local Boards were alone responsible, being vested by law with the control of the School buildings.

For plaintiff, Henry Brewster; for defendants, A. R. Lawrence and Thomas Boese.

The Widow of Aaron Burr has her Farm Surveyed—The Surveyor's Bill.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Hearne.

Peregrine White vs. *Eliza B. Jumel.*—The plaintiff, who is a surveyor, brought action to recover $375 for services alleged to have been rendered during last Summer in surveying and making a map of Mme. Jumel's farm in Carmansville. Mme. Jumel (the divorced wife of the late Aaron Burr) claimed that an adjoining owner had encroached upon her premises, so as to take from her about two acres of land on the northerly bounds. She placed her deeds in the hands of the plaintiff to have a survey and map made.

The suit was defended upon the ground that the plaintiff had not made a survey according to the deeds, and that the work was therefore negligently and unskillfully done. Other surveys of the premises were introduced, and much testimony offered as to the accuracy of the surveys, and the effect of the declension of the compass since 1840, when the previous survey was made; also as to the location of fences, alterations and laying out of streets, &c.

The testimony was concluded in the evening, and the case adjourned until the next day for the purpose of summing up, when the plaintiff appeared and discontinued his case.

Harrison & Waring for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Assault and Battery—How the Dressmakers "Fit" in Spring-street.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoorne.

Clarina Turner vs. *Prosper Shucking and Wilhemina Shucking.*—This is an action claiming $250 damages for an assault and battery. The plaintiff is a dressmaker doing business in Spring-street. Defendant went to the residence of plaintiff to collect a bill for work and labor. Plaintiff, it is alleged, refused to pay the bill, and struck defendant in the face. Whereupon, according to the evidence of plaintiff, defendant said she would give her "one of the —— lickings she ever had." On the part of the defendant, the testimony showed that plaintiff struck the defendant first—tried to choke her—kicked her, and abused her generally, and all that was done on the part of defendant was in self-defense. The evidence showed that there was a pretty equal amount of kicks, bites and scratches on each side. The witnesses were all women and their manner of delivering their testimony excited some laughter.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $100.

Mr. McDermott for the plaintiff; Mr. Clegg for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Assessment for Paving Forty-ninth-street, &c.—Application denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Thomas Hamilton vs. *Eliza Hamilton.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Justice Monell.

Patridge vs. *Ernest.*—Motion for attachment denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Nov. 11, 1863.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81...Reg.	103½	50	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	155
3,500	U. S. 6s, '81 Cou.	103½	800	Reading R.	119
17,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. Co.	99¾	1000	do.	119⅝
23,000	do.	99⅞	200	do.	119⅝
13,000	U. S. 5s, '71. Reg.	96	200	do.	119¾
8,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		600	do.	120
	Notes, Oct. &

left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of November inclusive, during the years 1862 and 1863, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1862	1,311,200	27,574,800	19,391,200	1,438,100
1863	1,142,100	17,314,300	20,405,600	1,866,400
Decrease..	169,100	De. 10,260,500	Inc. 1,014,400	Inc. 428,300

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable this day.

The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 6 ℔ cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 16th inst.

The Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable to-day.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-day, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 72 bbls. Ashes, 18,678 bbls. Flour, 260 bbls. and 891 bags Corn Meal, 56,273 bushels Wheat, 250 bushels Corn, 350 bushels Rye, 9,710 bushels Barley, 94,477 bushels Oats, 3,018 pkgs. Provisions and 801 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce and in demand at very full prices, including Pots, at $8 37½, and Pearls at $9 75 @ 10 ℔ ton. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 393 bbls., including 268 bbls. Pots and 40 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, to-day, at unchanged quotations. Java at 33c.@ 40c., Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 30c.@32c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 31½c.@33½c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive and depressed. Middlings, 85c.@86c. ℔ lb.; sales and resales, since our last, 500 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more freely offered, at a further partial reduction of 5c. @10c. ℔ bbl. At the reduced rates, the demand has been more animated, especially for baker's brands, which have been purchased quite freely, to-day. Sales, since our last, 17,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $5 40@$5 65; poor to choice old and new extra State at $5 65@$7 25, chiefly at $6 05@$6 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 40 @$5 65
Extra State	6 00 @ 6 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75 @ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 10 @ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 60 @ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri	7 50 @11 50

Southern Flour is active and in fair demand at steady prices. Sales, since our last, 1,650 bbls. at $7 15@$7 75 for poor to good superfine; $7 80@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour tends downward. Sales 695 bbls. Extra at $6 05@$8 05 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $5 80@ $6 50 for superfine and extra; sales, 80 bbls. Corn Meal continues in limited supply and good demand at $5 35 for Jersey, $5 for Brandywine, $4 80@$5 for Canal, $4 for Brandywine, and $3 85 for Atlantic Mills, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in our market at $2 90@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is much very dull to-day, and quoted generally 2c. ℔ bushel. Buyers are reluctant to operate freely at present, in view of the depression in the market for gold and the stringency in money, which under circumstances is most discouraging to speculators. The receipts to-day have been moderate (56,273 bushels.) Sales since our last, 91,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western at $1 47@$1 55; the latter an extreme rate for a small lot of very choice, bought to "fill up." Red Western at $1 37@$1 46; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 35@$1 37½, and a lot of sundry at $1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 33@$1 36; Chicago Spring at $1 31@$1 35, ℔ bushel, the market closing irregularly. Corn has been in less request, and has declined 1c. ℔ bushel, closing heavily with a downward tendency. Sales 105,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 07½, closing at $1 03@$1 09½, for Mixed Western in store and afloat, and $1 08@$1 09½ for White and Yellow Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal at 90@ $1 25, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Barley is unsalable supply is extremely light, the current rates are unimproved. Oats have been decreased in prices have again declined slightly, closing heavy at the decline. Buyers We quote Canada at 82c.@83c.; Western, 82½c. @83c., State at 83c.@83½c. ℔ bushel. Sales 95,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in more demand and is firmer at $1 40@$1 55 ℔ bushel; sales 37,500 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 51@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales were made of 3,000 bushels Peas at $1 ℔ bushel; and small lots of Beans at $2 60 for medium, and $2 80 for mixed Marrowfat, ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at Tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of November, in the years indicated:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Canal opened. May 1.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,130,100	1,311,200	1,142,100
Wheat, bushels	23,777,200	27,574,800	17,314,300
Corn, bushels	20,044,200	19,391,200	20,405,600
Barley, bushels	1,542,700	1,438,100	1,866,400
Oats, bushels	4,048,800	4,499,000	8,582,900
Rye, bushels	701,700	737,400	353,700

HAY—North Rivers in active demand and buoyant, at $1 15@$1 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, and steady at 20c.@ 28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in brisk demand and quoted up to $2 ℔ M.

LIME—Is in good request at buoyant prices; Common Rockland, at $1 35, Glen's Falls Lump, at $1 35; Rockland Lump, at $1 60; and Joints, at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

LEATHER—A turn-upish prevails for the principal kinds at quiet prices.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair, chiefly for New-Orleans, at from 57c.@65c. ℔ gallon. Sales, by auction, 571 bbls. New-Orleans, at 48c.@60 ℔c., 200 bbls. Sugar-House Syrups, at 50c.@72c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in request and quoted firm, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 20@$3 25 ℔ gallon; Resin, $10@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand to-day; prices have not varied materially. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12; do. Sperm at $1 62½@ $1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95@$2 05; Linseed $1 38@$1 40; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, 75c.@77½; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 for Palm, $4 for Shanavine, and $3 85 for Atlantic Mills, A bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Fleur is in our market at $2 90@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is much very dull to-day, and quoted generally 2c. ℔ bushel. Buyers are reluctant to operate freely at present, in view of the depression in the market for gold and the stringency in money, which under circumstances is most discouraging to speculators. The receipts to-day have been moderate (56,273 bushels.) Sales since our last, 91,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western at $1 47@$1 55; the latter an extreme rate for a small lot of very choice, bought to "fill up." Red Western at $1 37@$1 46; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 35@$1 37½, and a lot of sundry at $1 33; Milwaukee Club at $1 33@$1 36; Chicago Spring at $1 31@$1 35, ℔ bushel, the market closing irregularly. Corn has been in less request, and has declined 1c. ℔ bushel, closing heavily with a downward tendency. Sales 105,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 07½, closing at $1 03@$1 09½, for Mixed Western in store and afloat, and $1 08@$1 09½ for White and Yellow Western ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull and nominal at 90@ $1 25, according to quality, ℔ bushel. Barley is unsalable supply is extremely light, the current rates are unimproved. Oats have been decreased in prices have again declined slightly, closing heavy at the decline. Buyers We quote Canada at 82c.@83c.; Western, 82½c. @83c., State at 83c.@83½c. ℔ bushel. Sales 95,000 bushels, part to arrive. Barley is in more demand and is firmer at $1 40@$1 55 ℔ bushel; sales 37,500 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 51@$1 60 ℔ bushel. Sales were made of 3,000 bushels Peas at $1 ℔ bushel; and small lots of Beans at $2 60 for medium, and $2 80 for mixed Marrowfat, ℔ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at Tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of November, in the years indicated:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
	Canal opened. May 1.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,130,100	1,311,200	1,142,100
Wheat, bushels	23,777,200	27,574,800	17,314,300
Corn, bushels	20,044,200	19,391,200	20,405,600
Barley, bushels	1,542,700	1,438,100	1,866,400
Oats, bushels	4,048,800	4,499,000	8,582,900
Rye, bushels	701,700	737,400	353,700

HAY—North Rivers in active demand and buoyant, at $1 15@$1 30 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair request, and steady at 20c.@ 28c. for poor to choice New, and 19c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in brisk demand and quoted up to $2 ℔ M.

LIME—Is in good request at buoyant prices; Common Rockland, at $1 35, Glen's Falls Lump, at $1 35; Rockland Lump, at $1 60; and Joints, at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

LEATHER—A turn-upish prevails for the principal kinds at quiet prices.

MOLASSES—The demand has been fair, chiefly for New-Orleans, at from 57c.@65c. ℔ gallon. Sales, by auction, 571 bbls. New-Orleans, at 48c.@60 ℔c., 200 bbls. Sugar-House Syrups, at 50c.@72c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in request and quoted firm, including Spirits Turpentine at $3 20@$3 25 ℔ gallon; Resin, $10@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, $13@$15 50 ℔ bbl.; City Pitch, $20@$25 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand to-day; prices have not varied materially. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12; do. Sperm at $1 62½@ $1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, $1 95@$2 05; Linseed $1 38@$1 40; No. 1 Lard at 95c.@$1 10; City Red, 75c.@77½; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 25@$6 50 for Palm, $4 for Shanavine, and $3 85 for Atlantic Mills, A bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Fleur is in our market at $2 90@$3 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, and prices have been quoted firmer to-day. The inquiry has been mainly speculative. Sales have been made since our last of 9,850 bbls., at $17 75@$17 87½ for New Mess; $16 25@$16 80 for Old Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $15 75@$16 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$19 75 for clear Mess, $12 75@$13 25 for Sour Mess, and $11 75@$12 50 (the latter rate for extra headless) for Prime ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 4,000 bbls. Old Mess, for December delivery, part $16 75 ℔ bbl., buyer's option, and 1,000 bbls. New Mess, for January delivery, at $16 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 9c.@10c. for Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. Bacon is quiet at 7¾c.@8½c., according to quality, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged. Sales 3,100 tcs. and bbls., at 11c.@11¼c. here, ℔ lb. Beef rules quiet to-day. Sales 240 bbls., at $13 50@ $15 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $25@$28. India Mess, $30@$33 50 ℔ tierce. Sales, 850 tcs. Beef Hams $17 50@$18 ℔ bbl. Sales 60 bbls. Butter is in limited request, at 26c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State. ℔ lb. Cheese continues dull and heavy, at 11c.@ 15½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Has been in fair demand, including East India, at $7@$7 50, ℔ 100 lbs. Sales 3,000 bags.

SEEDS—Continue inactive and depressed. Clover, 10c.@11c. for old, and 12c.@12½c. for new, ℔ lb.; Rough Flax, at $2 75@$3; Timothy, at $2 50@$2 65; Linseed, at $3 80@$3 60, ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Are in request and held with much firmness.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand and quite firm, with sales rendered, since our last, of 400 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14c., Cuba at 12c.@13½c., and Porto Rico at 13c.@14¼c.; 1,150 boxes Havana part at 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are selling freely at 14c.@17c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last reached 270,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—A moderate demand prevails for the principal kinds at steady prices; sales, since our last, 181 hhds., Kentucky at 10¾c.@22c., 62 cases Seed Leaf at 18c.@32c.; 502 bales Havana at 80c.@95c.; 150 bales Cienfuegos on private terms, ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at 62½c.@ 63c., chiefly at 62½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker and rates steady to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 45,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, at 4d.@4½d. ℔ bushel; 200 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 3d. ℔ tierce; 300 tcs. Lard, at 45s. ℔ ton, and, by steamer, 500 bbls. Apples, at 5s. ℔ bbl., and 2,750 pkgs. Provisions, part at 40s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow, 500 tcs. Lard, at 22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London, 200 bbls. Pork, by steamer, 5s. ℔ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 6s. 6d. ℔ tierce; 750 pkgs. Provisions, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 22s. 6d. and 30s., respectively, ℔ ton; 50 bales Rope at 45s. ℔ ton. For Belfast, 50 tons heavy goods at 25s. ℔ ton. For Bremen, 100 tons of Logwood and 50 hds. Tobacco, at 20s. ℔ ton, and 200 barrels Shoe Pegs, at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Nuevitas, in vessel with Shooks and Heads, at 40c.@45c. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 496 tons, to Cette, Heavy Pipe Staves, $50; one, 358 tons, same voyage, Heavy Pipe Staves, $50, and Extra Heavy do., $60; a Norwegian bark, 307 tons, same, Light Pipe Staves, $46, and extra heavy do., $60; a bark, 360 tons, to Cayenne, Flour, at ℔ bbl., gold; one, 600 tons, from a port in Maine to Vera Cruz, Lumber, $15; a brig, 260 tons, from Bangor (short 14 lay days) to Cardenas, Coal, $7; one, 298 tons, to Porto Rico, at ℔ bbl.; an American brig, 400 tons, to Cadiz, Staves; a Norwegian brig, 325 tons, to Malaga and back; a Danish bark, 240 tons, from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro; a Hamburg brig, 160 tons, from Philadelphia to Rio Janeiro, and back to New-York or Philadelphia, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of Wash'ton	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian	Nov. 14	Quebec	Liverpool.
Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Glasgow	Oct 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Nov. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Nov. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Louisiana	Nov. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Limerick	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans.

Locust Point	Nov. 12	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Nov. 14	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.
Yazoo	Nov. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N.O. *via* Hav.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Tuball Cain	Nov. 14	New-York	St. Domingo, &c.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana *via* Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Nova Scotia*, *via* Quebec, close to-day, at 1 P M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Germania*, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Washington* will close in this City on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Evening Star* will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Locust Point* will close to-day, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America will close on Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

TEAS—THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY are selling ALL their TEAS at ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND ABOVE COST,

believing this to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying ENORMOUS PROFITS.
It is important for the tea dealer to call at
THE COMPANY'S STORE,
No. 51 Vesey-st.,
and examine their TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.
The NOVEMBER NUMBER OF OUR PRICE LIST is now ready.
No. 51 VESEY-ST., New-York.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Gillies' old Plantation Coffee, 22c.; Gillies' fragrant American Rye Coffee, 9c.—50 lbs. in a case; usual discount. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, Nos. 233, 235, 237 Washington-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. SMITH & CO.,

Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY,

Have opened a RETAIL DEPARTMENT in connection with their WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT, and offer a large and well selected assortment of

SADDLERY, HARNESS, WHIPS, MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, TRAVELING BAGS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE ROBES AND MATS.

GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

The new self-feeding Base-Burning Stove
EXCELSIOR
Will give more heat, with one-third less coal, than any stove ever made.
Is adapted to parlors, offices, &c. One fire lasts an entire season; burns chestnut size coal, and no clinkers.
Those interested will do well to call and see one in operation at my store, No. 234 Water-st.
HARVEY KENNEDY,
Sole Agent for New-York.

MRS. MISS. UNION — MISSES. LOVE.
WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 3 cents.

TIMS'S PATENT
LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS,
Boiling, frying, stewing, steaming, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 208 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES
made to order and inserted by
Drs. BAUCH & GOUGELMANN,
(from Paris.)
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

GRAPE VINES—FOREIGN AND NATIVE
Grape vines of unequaled quality and cheapness. The very great superiority of my vine has been proved by extensive trial in every State of the Union, and their unequaled cheapness will become clearly apparent to all who will take the trouble to make a little investigation.
Vines from one dollar and fifty cents to seventy-five dollars per dozen.
For all that pertains to vines and their cultivation, see catalogues, in which the whole subject, and the conditions of success, are clearly stated.
The grape, in its new varieties, has become our most important as well as most delightful fruit, and is more easily obtainable in abundance for family supply, and with greater certainty, than any other. Grapes superior in flavor and equal in beauty to those produced under glass by ordinary means, may be grown in the open air, and bid fair abundant use six and even seven months of the year, in excellent condition.
For descriptive catalogue, which every one who has ground in which to plant a vine will find advantage in reading, send two-cent stamp. C. W. GRANT,
Iona, near Peekskill, Westchester Co., N. Y.

P. E.—My illustrated Catalogue contains fifty-two very large pages, with many fine engravings, accurately drawn from life, and is the most thorough, complete and instructive treatise on the vine that has been published in the English language, showing how to plant and manage vines in vineyard and garden, and how to obtain from a trellis of our best new varieties, better results than can be produced with foreign vines under glass, without fire heat. It is now sent for three-cent stamps, but after the 5th of November the price will be fifteen cents.
C. W. G.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 Mulberry-st., second floor, between Prince and Spring sts.; can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge from its birth, or would bring it up by hand; is a good seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant nurse and seamstress to take care of two children; German, Scotch or American preferred. Call at No 49 West 36th-st., for 2 days, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in nursing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable woman, of experience in sickness, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 51 East 30th-st., one door west of 4th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent young woman as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress and to do fine washing; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 263 West 36th-st., first floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; has six years' of the best of City references. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; good City references can be given. Call or address for one day, at No. 166 3d-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to take care of grown children, as I-t with chamberwork and make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 13 Unioncourt, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN HONest and competent woman, a situation as seamstress; would assist in chamberwork if desired. Apply, during this week, at her present employer's, No. 57 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation by the week, as above; is an excellent seamstress; understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses, and would make herself useful; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 40 4th-av., in the bookstore.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook, who has lived with the best of families in the City; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking. Can be seen for two days, at No. 59 West 33d-st., in the candy-store, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A highly respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; sends up her dinners in the first style; can be recommended by the first families of the City as to character and capability. Call at No. 163 East 32d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as cook in a respectable private family; the best of City reference given as to qualifications, character, &c.; she understands all kinds of cooking, and is an excellent baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 283 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, soups, game, bread and biscuit; would assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; several years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 132 East 38th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can give the best City reference; also, a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 12 Amity-place, in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK and to assist in the washing, or would do chamberwork and washing; is capable of doing both; has best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 389 9th-av.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation as cook in a private family; understands all kinds of baking and cooking; would assist with washing if required; has the best of City reference given from her last employer. Apply at No. 46 West 41st-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A WOman as cook in a private family, thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; unexceptionable City reference given to certify. Apply for two days at No. 105 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; good City reference. Address for two days at No. 241 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as first-class cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 238 Navy-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted by two respectable girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Good reference given. Call at No. 276 1st-av.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A good plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 218 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call at No. 123 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking and all its branches; the best City reference. Call at No. 10 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron; do general housework or chamberwork and waiting, by a Protestant young woman well recommended. Apply at No. 7 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable Scotch cook, is an excellent baker, understands her business in all its branches; has the best of references. Can be seen for three days at No. 300 2d-av., between 21th and 25th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; six years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style and is an excellent baker; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as first-class waitress, or has no objection to do chamberwork; best City reference given. Call at No. 305 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a woman to do general housework in a small family; a woman with good reference may obtain a quiet place, with good wages. Apply at No. 103 West 13th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A Situation wanted by a respectable woman to do general housework or as chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY a neat, tidy girl, who lives in a gentleman's family in general, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; will make herself generally useful; wages no. Call at No. 132 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as first-class laundress, or to do chamberwork, to do fine washing; understands fluting, &c., thoroughly; has the highest testimonials. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young girl, a situation as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and polishing in all its branches; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 65 West 20th-st., top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted by a respectable young woman a situation as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; has the best of City reference for 4 years from her last place. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Can be seen at No. 588 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer; best of reference can be given. Call for two days at 197 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as first-class waitress, or has no objection to do chamberwork; best City reference given. Call at No. 305 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back room.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a woman to do general housework in a small family; a woman with good reference may obtain a quiet place, with good wages. Apply at No. 103 West 13th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, &c.—A Situation wanted by a respectable woman to do general housework or as chambermaid, or to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 20th-st.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—WANTED, BY a neat, tidy girl, who lives in a gentleman's family in general, a situation as general servant; washes and irons well; will make herself generally useful; wages no. Call at No. 132 East 21st-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young man, as clerk or light porter; understands book-keeping and business in general; was seven years with his last employer; large salary not so much an object as a permanent engagement; would accept of any berth where the services of a strictly temperate and attentive man are required; good City reference furnished. Address M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give first-class reference. Address GENERAL ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 256 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, who has had long experience in first-class families, and thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, wants a situation as coachman to a good family in the City; is strictly sober, honest and attentive to his duty; has good City reference. Address R. S., at Mr. Nathan's, No. 27 East 18th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a married man as coachman; is a careful driver; has lived with the most respectable families in this City and Brooklyn for the past fifteen years; leaves last place on account of employer selling out; can produce the best City reference from last place. Address J. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a sober and steady man that has cared horses and drove for sixteen years, and can give the best of reference from his places. Inquire at 35 and 37 West 28th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a man of long experience in the old country and in this; can produce the best of City reference for capability and sobriety. Can be seen for 2 days at Mr. Waters' saddlery store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, or address J. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant man as coachman; is a competent driver and good groom; perfectly understands the care of horses, and everything in connection with the situation; strictly temperate and of good character, which his testimonials will prove. Address W., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation by a single man, as coachman, gardener and farmer; is a good careful driver, and understands the care of horses in every respect; has the best of City references. Address J. F., at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted as coachman and gardener by a married man without family; best City reference can be given from his last employer. Can be seen at No. 9 Spring-st. for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man who has had several years' experience; has the best of testimonials as to character, no objection to go to the country. Call or address L. G., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A STEADY, SOBER YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman in either City or country; has first-class recommendations from his last employers, and shall be willing and obliging. Address No. 1,166 Broadway, Mr. Stebling's, saddler, between 24th and 28th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man, as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly and is a careful driver; can produce

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JUDITH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY, LILLIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

WINTER GARDEN—KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN—THRICE MARRIED.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL—THE MOTTO, I AM ALL THERE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—PRIDE OF THE MARKET—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

GOUPIL'S (No. 772 Broadway)—"MERCY'S DREAM."

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CORIOLANUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ERNANI.

DODWORTH'S HALL—READINGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	22 50
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The WEEKLY TIMES is sent to Clergymen at	1 25

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

That the entire rebel infantry force crossed the Rapidan on Sunday last, leaving only reconnoitering bands of STUART'S cavalry on this side to cover the front, seems now to be positively ascertained. The recrossing was less tardy than it might have been in consequence of the dashing movements of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, who made waspish attacks upon the rebel rear guard at Stevensburgh, and drove it into its intrenchments across the Rapidan. The enemy's force is represented by citizens of Stevensburgh to have been twice the number of KILPATRICK'S, and the retreat was disgraceful. The main body of the rebel army is now said to be encamped at Gordonsville, and there are abundant evidences of its intention to make Winter quarters between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. The road to Stevensburgh on both sides is bordered by carefully-constructed huts in number sufficient to accommodate 50,000 men. Our cavalry are south of the Rapidan in force, reconnoitering the enemy's position, and from their best information, LEE'S army, exclusive of cavalry, does not exceed 30,000 men. Gen. MEADE has issued an order congratulating the army upon the recent successful passage of the Rappahannock.

We have reports by way of Memphis of further operations of the rebel guerrillas on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad; but the damage they have done will speedily be repaired. There is also a report that the rebels burned the little town of Iuka, after its evacuation by Gen. SHERMAN.

It was reported a few days since that two of Gen. BURNSIDE'S outposts in Tennessee had been attacked by the enemy, and a portion of two regiments captured. We are now informed that the disaster occurred at Rodgersville, in Hawkins County, Tennessee, 15 miles from Knoxville, and that we lost four cannon and 600 men. Gen. BURNSIDE makes no mention of the number of killed and wounded. His main army still remains where it was when this attack was made, and is considered to be in an impregnable position. Considering the activity of the Army of the Potomac and the menacing attitude of the Army of the Cumberland, the concentration of a superior rebel force in East Tennessee is scarcely probable, but the rebels are exceedingly anxious to repossess themselves of that important region, the tame relinquishment of which they have never ceased to lament. Their most desperate efforts, it is believed, Gen. BURNSIDE will be enabled to thwart.

Gen MEADE'S detailed report of the battle of Gettysburgh, dated Oct. 1, was officially promulgated at Washington yesterday, and has been telegraphed to us by our special correspondent. It gives as a reason for the delay in making it the failure of receiving the reports of several of the corps and division commanders, who were severely wounded in battle, and says: "The result of the campaign may be briefly stated in the defeat of the enemy at Gettysburgh, his compulsory evacuation of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and his withdrawal from the upper valley of the Shenandoah; and in the capture of 3 guns, 41 standards and 13,621 prisoners. 24,978 small arms were collected on the battle-field. Our own losses were very severe, amounting, as will be seen by the accompanying report, to 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded and 6,643 missing—in all, 23,186." Gen. MEADE adds his tribute to the heroic bravery of the whole of the army, officers and men.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, a number of well-known Fourth Ward politicians met at a porter-house known as the "Nicoll Shades," situated at No. 48 Madison-street. After drinking and discussing politics awhile, a fight with pistols was commenced, during which a young man named JOHN CUSICK was shot dead—the ball passing through the region of the heart. Two men, named JAMES WHITE and THOMAS BROWN, were immediately arrested by the Fourth Ward Police, on the charge of having committed the murder. An inquest was held on the body of CUSICK last evening, which resulted in fixing the charge of murder on WHITE. BROWN is held as an accessary. The affair has created much excitement throughout that neighborhood.

It is especially important just now that clergymen, in marrying a couple, should not neglect to give a certificate of the marriage, or to make a registration of it. In the case of the death of a soldier, the widow must have a certificate of marriage before she can receive a pension. A New-Jersey paper, in speaking of this subject, as it respects that State, says: "Upon searching the records within the past year for marriages, nearly half the unfortunate widows have been turned away with the remark: 'The clergyman performing the ceremony has *neglected* to comply with the law.'"

Senator IVERSON, of Georgia, has been appointed a Brigadier-General in the rebel army, and is in command of a division of the State forces, with headquarters at Rome or Kingston.

The report of the capture of Arkadelphia, Ark., has been confirmed. It was taken by Col. CALDWELL, on the 28th ult. He destroyed a large powder mill and a quantity of stores, and took a number of PRICE'S men prisoners.

The panic in the Stock market was renewed on the Street early yesterday morning, but at the Exchange Board, in the afternoon, there was a decided rally of 2½@3 ₩ cent., and a further subsequent rise on the Street. The market for Money worked easier. Gold steady at 145½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in generally yesterday, though the tendency of prices was decidedly downward. The main business in Provisions was transacted in Pork and Lard; the former closing more firmly. Groceries were in less request. Whisky was brisker and dearer. Cotton was dull and heavy. Laths, Lime and Spirits Turpentine were attracting more attention and were advancing. Boots and Shoes were in moderate request; the auction sale passed off with considerable spirit, considering the lateness of the season. The freight market exhibited more activity. The changes in other articles were not important.

Speed on the Volunteering—The Responsibility of Gov. Seymour.

The State of Indiana has already more than half raised her quota under the last call of the President, and the residue will be ready in about two weeks.

The State of New-York has not yet raised a regiment in response to that Proclamation.

This contrast is scandalous enough in itself. It is tenfold more so in view of the other fact that Indiana had completely met the previous call of the President, and even furnished a considerable surplus, while New-York was, and still is, behind in a deficiency not less than forty-seven thousand on that same previous call, so that the entire number of soldiers due from our State is not less than *one hundred and eight thousand.*

To what is this vast difference attributable? Certainly not to any difference in patriotism. We will not admit for a moment that the masses of the people of New-York are inferior to those of Indiana, or any other State, in devotion to the country. There is probably no State which has derived such immense advantage from the Union as the "Empire State," and not one which has a greater interest in its preservation. Nor can the difference be owing to any difference in the character of the population. That difference is all in favor of New-York. Our cities have a far greater proportion of that floating population from which soldiers can be drawn with least derangement of industry; and, also, vastly more wealth available for bounties in encouragement of enlistments.

The difference is principally due to the fact that Indiana has a Governor of preëminent devotion to the cause, and signal executive ability, while New-York has not. Gov. MORTON, from the beginning of the war, has made the military efficiency and honor of his State his *prime business.* Under the first call of the President for seventy-five thousand men, in three days he not only raised, armed, equipped and clothed the six regiments, which was the quota of the State, but tendered twenty in addition. And when these were not accepted by the Government, he mustered them into the State service, put them in camp, drilled them, until the time came when the Government was glad to take them. When the Government had no first-class arms, Gov. MORTON caused the State to supply them, which always secured the Indiana soldiers the post of honor in the field. Besides, by constant personal visits to the regiments in service, he saw for himself that every want was promptly supplied. Permanent agents were established at all the principal points to devote special attention to the care of the soldiers, and an agent was placed in Washington whose special business it was to collect back pay, pensions, and other claims for discharged volunteers. To keep alive the spirit of volunteering, Gov. MORTON appointed committees of prominent men in every Congressional District, County and Township, assigned the proper quota to each, induced Country Boards to make additional appropriations for bounties, and, by personal visitation, whenever there was any slackness, excited the popular heart to the right patriotic pitch. He has carried out this method so energetically that even the Southern parts of the State, where Copperheadism very largely prevails, has been all the while kept square up to its line of military duty.

The result of this regular system of stimulating enlistments, and of taking the best possible care of the soldiers when enlisted, has been seen from the beginning in the signal promptness and efficiency which have marked all the military history of Indiana from the beginning of the war. The quota of that State, under the first call for 75,000, was six regiments. No less than twenty were tendered in three days. The National Government declining to receive more than six, the remainder were mustered into the State service, put into camp, drilled, and were completely ready for the field when afterward called for. Before the Secretary of War stopped recruiting last year, Indiana had put no less that sixty-three regiments in the field. When KIRBY SMITH advanced on Cincinnati, Gov. MORTON completed the organization of twenty-four regiments, mustered, armed, equipped them, and sent them into Kentucky—all within the short space of one week. When MORGAN invaded the State last Summer, though all the National troops in the State had just been sent off, in thirty-six hours 62,000 militia were offered; and of these 32,000 were accepted, armed, equipped, and were dispatched forthwith after the invader. Indiana supplied soldiers enough to escape the first draft, and Gov. MORTON tendered the President fifteen thousand additional troops as a bonus. Fifteen new regiments will be ready in a fortnight, which will more than meet the last call of the President. Moreover, several of the old regiments are to be brought home and recruited up to their original strength, while large details are to be sent to other regiments in the field which are reduced below the minimum. While many other States have sent most of their regiments into the field at a minimum, Indiana has always made it a point to fill her regiments to the maximum of 1,048. Her regiments now in the service number 119, and in three weeks they will number 134. Such is the record of a State that has had the benefit of wholesouled, clear-sighted, firm-handed Executive command.

It may be true that Gov. SEYMOUR has neither the heart nor the head to accomplish a work of this sort in the great State of New-York. It requires a master spirit, both in respect to earnestness and ability. But so far as our Governor has the capacity, we adjure him to put it to the extremest tension for the eight weeks that remain, and, if possible, save the State from the dishonor of another cumpulsory draft. No public man in the country has opposed such a draft more bitterly than he. Therefore, he is under not only a public but a personal obligation to do his utmost to supply the quota of the State from volunteering. The degree of success will depend largely upon his fidelity. For the month since the Proclamation was issued he has been apparently almost inactive. He must devote the two months that remain to the most vigorous and best-directed activity, or there will be a failure that will bring humiliation both upon him and the State.

Organization of Labor Among the Freedmen.

The meeting held on Monday evening, under the auspices of the "Freedmen's Relief Association," must have at least convinced the public of one thing—the pressing need of *organization* in regard to the freed blacks. The principal speaker of the evening, coming directly with authority from Gen. GRANT, stated that thousands and thousands of slave-women and children, together with infirm old men, were scattered about on the banks of the Mississippi, in rough camps, under no supervision, suffering from sickness, exposure and often hunger, and dying away in startling numbers. Their camps or settlements had no sanitary police; they were unprovided with proper clothing or medical attendance; they depended for food on the charity of the army officers, and no machinery for providing them with regular work had been contrived. Among all the dreadful scenes which have accompanied this war, probably none have exceeded in pathos and suffering some of those displayed in the "freedmen's camps," on the banks of the Mississippi.

And it must be remembered that for the peculiar misfortunes of these wretched families, the nation is not only remotely but proximately responsible. In the little companies of refugees which continually entered our lines, there were a sufficient number of able-bodied men to have supported both the infirm and the children. But the military exigencies required the services of the men, and they were forced or received into the army. As a natural consequence, their families were left dependent on public support. Still, even with this unfortunate result of our invasion, there need have been no absolute pauperism or suffering, had there been any proper organization for the care and management of these poor people. They were left, however, to the chance mercies of the officers and men of the armies, and the only directors placed over them, we believe, were certain chaplains, who, whatever their disposition, had, of course, no police or sanitary powers and no authority to organize labor. Gen. GRANT, like a true soldier, has always shown himself most humane and considerate toward these unfortunate refugees; but what can a General, at the head of a hundred thousand men, in face of the enemy, do in the management and settlement of some of the most intricate social questions—that is, the proper treatment of poverty and the care of the myriads of these black castaways?

If we hear correctly, there has been, throughout the whole country, a state of things among the freedmen only a little less grievous than that in Mississippi. And the reason is palpable. The whole subject at present rests upon the War Department. When we remember that on this branch of the Administration are laid the burdens of organizing, arming, officering, directing in march and action, and feeding an army of nearly a million of men, scattered over thousands of miles of territory, we can understand how little time or thought can be spared for the management of emancipated slaves. Yet the honor of the nation—not to speak of any sentiment of humanity—is involved in the proper care of these poor freedmen, and in the best possible preparation being offered them for a state of liberty.

Our proclamations and our armies have given them freedom, and we have no right now, when they have fled to us for refuge, to suddenly abandon them.

Various plans, as we understand, are before the Government for the proper organization of labor among the freed slaves—for it must be remembered that this is not mainly a question of the relief of suffering, but of the education to industry and productive labor. The Emancipation Commission have proposed, we believe, to the Department, a system of local Superintendents under a National Superintendent, who shall have charge of the sanitary condition, moral welfare and industry of all the freedmen of the country—the whole, we suppose, to be responsible directly to the Secretary of War. Of the details of this plan, we are not as yet advised.

At the meeting on Monday evening, it was proposed, on the other hand, by prominent citizens, to make an earnest effort at Washington for the formation of a "Bureau of Emancipation," to be supported by the nation, which shall have charge of all matters relating to emancipated slaves.

Of the two plans, if they are reported correctly, we should incline to the latter, as more likely to bring about a thorough reform and system in the general management of the freed negroes. At all events, *some* system or organization is needed in the matter, and the sooner it is entered upon, the better for the fame of the nation, and for the condition of these unfortunate refugees. We trust that the new "Bureau," above all things, will not fall into the hands of some enterprising politician, who has "served the party," but will be managed by a man or men who are conversant with the practical treatment of pauperism, and with the organization of industry in other fields. Then we may fairly hope for a prosperous and easy change by this immense class of laborers from a state of dependence to one of self-supporting industry.

The Central Railroad.

The election for officers of the Central Railroad takes place on the 4th of next month, and in anticipation of that event, the present managers have issued the following circular to stockholders:

ALBANY, Nov. 10, 1863.

In accordance with usage, I inclose the form of a proxy for the annual election of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, to be held in this city on the 9th day of December next. To stockholders who do not expect to be present, the propriety of appointing a proxy is respectfully suggested. *When no preferences existed, Erastus Corning, one of the Directors and President of the Company, and John V. L. Pruyn, also one of its Directors, have heretofore been appointed by most of the stockholders.* A blank has been left in the form for any name which may be preferred, and those in print may be stricken out.

The proxy if returned to me will be delivered without delay. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

This is strictly "in accordance with usage,"—and the usual result has been that the old officers have been reelected. It would seem to be time that some new "usage" should be introduced in this matter. It is scarcely reasonable to expect that stockholders in a railroad which is universally known to do an enormous business and to receive a much larger income than any other in the country, should be content with *seven* per cent. dividends, when nearly every other prosperous road is dividing nearly twice that amount of profits, or that they will be permanently satisfied with such an administration.

But besides this, the political prostitution of this road has become too flagrant and notorious to escape observation. It enters openly, and without the slightest attempt at concealment, into every political canvas, wields all its power and influence against the Government, and in every case where the contest is close, decides the political character and complexion of the State of New-York. This is a gross and intolerable abuse of powers never conferred for such a purpose. Free trains are always run for Democratic meetings at the expense of stockholders, and the patronage of the concern is remorselessly used in the same interest. It is not reasonable to expect very large dividends when the resources of the road are thus wasted on political projects on the one hand, and on contracts to officers and their favorites on the other.

Whether any reform in this matter is possible, we have no means of knowing. But we do know that many very large stockholders are utterly dissatisfied with the present management of affairs, and are very desirous of a change. Why cannot they have a meeting and act in concert on the subject? It would seem to be prudent, at all events, to *withhold their proxies* until they know more of the shape which the movement is likely to take.

Campaigning in the Southwest.

Gen. GRANT'S victory at Fort DONELSON carried his army to the southern limit of the State of Tennessee; his battle at Shiloh carried his army to Vicksburgh; his triumph at Vicksburgh opened the Mississippi River, and ended the war in its Valley. We believe that his next campaign, in his new field of operations, will put a period to the war in its grand features in the entire Southwest; and that it will do even more than this. Each of the previous campaigns has covered a gigantic space, and the next campaign bears upon a region equally vast with any of the past.

Atlanta is usually spoken of as the next objective of Gen. GRANT; and it is, doubtless, his next immediate objective from Chattanooga: but with an army of such magnitude as he now has under his control, and will presently have in hand, and before many moons, will have all ready for action—with an invitation spread out before him to a campaign at once gigantic and decisive—we imagine that in looking down from the mountains, his comprehensive eye sweeps as far as Augusta and Montgomery, and sees in these the points, possession of which will give him control of all the Confederacy west of the Santee River. Were Atlanta in his possession, it would be difficult for him to remain there long, if there were a rebel army in Central Georgia or Northern Alabama, on account of his great distance from his base and the impossibility of supplying his army from that neighborhood. But were he at Augusta or at Montgomery—and we believe he has a force large enough to defeat the rebel army and capture and hold both of these places—he would very soon have new lines of communication and new bases of supplies established on the Atlantic coast and on the coast of the Mexican Gulf. The capture of Augusta would involve the possession of the Savannah River, and the speedy fall of the City of Savannah; for GRANT would be able to approach the latter stronghold in the rear and lay siege to it, if necessary; and a city besieged is, in military parlance, a city taken. This accomplished and GRANT'S base of supplies would be transferred from the interior to the seaboard. Steamboats ascend the Savannah River as high as Augusta; and his army, planted there, would at once open his own communications and cut all those of the rebels. The rebel forces that might remain would be under every possible disadvantage, while he could operate upon South Carolina or Georgia with the greatest facility.

We may digress from our main argument far enough to say that in this way also the knotty and heretofore insoluble problem of *Charleston* would be solved. The attempt to take that stronghold from the front has proved a wearisome, expensive and discouraging, though fortunately not very bloody, job; but GRANT once at Augusta, Charleston would be flanked, and like Savannah, might be besieged, which, in strict terms, it is not now, and never yet has been. Those rebels and others who allege that Charleston can never be taken, may look at the map and draw what comfort they can from the statements we are making.

The other ultimate objective point of Gen. GRANT, Montgomery, to his right, is not less fundamental, nor of less consequence, than Augusta. If one-half of his army, or one of his armies, should strike in that direction from Chattanooga and Atlanta, gains of about the same nature would be achieved as in the other instance. Mobile, the only great city on the Gulf not in our possession, would be taken in flank and rear, and would necessarily have to succumb—if it do not succumb to Gen. BANKS long before GRANT makes his advance—and thus another base on the coast, and another line of communication by the Alabama River, would be opened to the Union Army of the West.

Augusta and Montgomery once ours, and the Savannah and Alabama Rivers in our hands, what, we again ask, could the rebels do, on a large scale, outside of Virginia and Carolina? The backbone of the rebellion would not only be broken—*that* is done long since—but the concern would be disemboweled, and there would only be the monster head left it at Richmond. A rebel newspaper, in referring recently to our advance in Georgia, alluded not very elegantly to the region in which we were operating as the "*guts* of the Confederacy," and JEFF. DAVIS in a late speech designated that as the *heart* of his territory. We don't care which of these figures the rebels may choose; but we know that it is fatal to pierce either of the parts referred to.

The rebels, it is true, may force Gen. GRANT to battle before he is ready to enter upon such a campaign as we have drawn out; and he may have gains or losses of greater or less magnitude; but such a campaign would, in many respects, be in keeping with those which Gen. GRANT has previously planned and won.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

NUPTIALS OF MISS KATE CHASE.

The approaching marriage of Miss CHASE and Senator SPRAGUE, is the subject of much gentle gossip. The value of the gifts is estimated at over sixty thousand dollars. They will be displayed after the ceremony. The wealthy mercantile connections of the young Rhode Island Senator, have been generously profuse in their testimonials to the bride. The ceremony will take place at 8½ P. M., and the public reception will last from 9 to 12 o'clock. Accommodations for forty guests from the City of Providence alone, have been engaged at Willard's.

MORE NAVAL PRIZES.

The Navy Department have official notice of the capture of the rebel steamer *Cornubia* by the *Niphon* and *James Adger*, on the 11th inst.; also of the steamer *R. E. Lee*, by the *James Adger*, on the 9th; also of the steamer *Ella and Anna*, by the *Niphon*, on the same day. All of these were inward bound to Wilmington with stores and ammunition.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

THE DISCHARGE OF MINERS.

The official *Army Gazette* says: "The intimation made in several of the daily newspapers, that the Secretary of War has communicated through the Adjutant-General a modification of the order in reference to the discharge of minors from military service by civil Courts, is founded in error. No such modification has been made or communicated."

CHANGE IN THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

Col. BECKWITH, Commissary U. S. A., who had charge of the procurement of the immence supplies of food required for the sustenance of the Army of the Potomac, ever since its organization, has left this city for St. Louis, to which post he has been transferred. His successor here is Capt. BELL, who has long been Chief of the Commissary at Alexandria.

THE QUOTA FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The quota of troops for the District of Columbia, under the recent call of President LINCOLN, is 2,730, to which colored troops will be credited.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE STEAMER HERALD.

The prize steamer *Herald*, captured off the coast of North Carolino, by the steamer *Calypso*, arrived here to-day.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, in a communication to the War Department, dated Natchez, says it is a significant fact that while transports on the river have been frequently fired into by the rebels, not a single shot has been fired from that part of the river banks covered by leased plantations, extending for seventy-five miles above Vicksburgh: which shows the importance to commerce of lining the river with a loyal population. He says that on the 15th of October the gathering of cotton was in full operation. The experiment adopted hastily and from necessity, with many misgivings of employing feedmen at wages on leased plantations, he now regards as a complete success.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. SCOTT has been ordered to the command of the *De Soto*. Commander STANLEY has been ordered on duty in the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Commander D. LYNCH has been detached from the Beaufort Station, and ordered to the command of the ordnance ship *St. Lawrence*. Lieut.-Commander QUEEN has been ordered to the command of the *Wyalusing*.

APPOINTMENT OF A COLORED CHAPLAIN.

Rev. H. M. TURNER, colored, pastor of the Israel Bethel Church in Washington, has been appointed Chaplain of the First Regiment United States colored troops, now in South Carolina. He is the first colored minister who had been commissioned Chaplain.

Fine Arts.

The place of honor at GOUPIL'S pleasant hive of art—where Mr. KNOEDLER presides with a frank heartiness and a genial diligence that are irresistible—has been once more surrendered to a native artist. In this instance it is the worthy President of the National Academy of Design, Mr. DANIEL HUNTINGDON, who occupies it. A famous picture of his, called "Mercy's Dream," has returned to the land of its inception, and challenges anew the admiration which it obtained in a cruder form, more than twenty years ago. The present painting is the ripe realization of an early fancy. So far back as 1841, Mr. HUNTINGDON had given ideal shape to JOHN BUNYAN'S dream of Mercy and the Angel. There was a certain completeness about the picture even then, which pleased the public, and it was suggested that it should be engraved. Mr. HUNTINGDON, with a keener eye to the defects of his handiwork than to its beauties, determined to repaint the work before submitting it to the burin of the engraver. Seventeen years later this determination was carried out. It is the "Mercy's Dream" of 1858 that we now have an opportunity of seeing. The work, we may add, has been engraved, and the disposition of the engravings has been intrusted to Mr. JOHN MCCLURE, who is also the grand chamberlain of the picture, and performs all the essential courtesies between it and the public.

Angels are a little out of fashion now. Luminous and heavily winged immortals no longer step from opaque clouds to hold communion with creatures of baser texture, and lead them to fields of light and glory. Allegory of all kinds is at a discount; perhaps because the world is material in its ideas and goes to common schools; perhaps because art is drifting steadily out of the "dim religious light" of the Church, into the fuller blaze of day. The angels of the present day are those rather expensive dignities who meet us on the threshold of a brown-stone mansion, and go with us to the opera and even to DELMONICO'S if we press them. An artist now only looks to Heaven for an atmosphere, and is not content with that, unless it is diabolically fierce and threatening. The subject of Mr. HUNTINGDON'S picture belongs distinctly to a past period of art, as does JOHN BUNYAN'S "Pilgrim's Progress" to a defunct style of literature; but of that period it is so admirable a specimin that we may—although not partial to angels except on the stoop or in DELMONICO'S—regret that it is past. There are many admirable points in Mr. HUNTINGDON'S production, and if originality of invention does not happen to be one of them, we certainly shall not blame the artist. Would that we had more young men, who, in the first blush of their powers, could conceive such works! A few words are needed to explain the picture. Mercy is represented in the vicinity of the "solitary place" bemoaning in a sort of pious rapture the hardness of her heart; an angel is seen descending to her with a message of peace, and holding in his hand a crown of glory. This is the composition; there is nothing in it to draw the attention from the consideration of the two figures, both of which are admirable. The influence of good models and creditable ambition is distinctly discernable in the attitude of Mercy, and in the care that has been bestowed on the lower part of the figure of the angel. Of the two characters the latter is, perhaps the richest in suggestiveness. The angel hovers over Mercy, and bends lovingly to greet her with words of consolation. There is wonderful luminousness in the air, and a mysterious sustaining power, neither of which seem to be overtaxed by this very marked and beautiful figure, the flutter of whose pinions we can almost hear, and whose descent is, as it were, visible to us. Mercy is depicted in a highly receptive and beatific condition. Her face glows with religious longing, and her frame dilates with dreamy expectation. If there is nothing very novel in all this, there is certainly something very charming. For the rest we have only to add that the coloring is ripe and generous; and the mechanical treatment worthy of the President of our National Academy. There is a perfection in the drawing of the figures which cannot be too highly commended. If we had professional models in this country, we should express the hope that it would stimulate younger artists to renewed efforts in the grand department of their noble profession, but as we have not, it is unnecessary to expand on the subject. What *may* be studied is the tone of the picture; the harmony which pervades the whole; the large and healthy knowledge of effect which it displays, and lastly and mostly, the superb feeling for color which has given Mr. HUNTINGDON his great and merited reputation, and is here literally demonstrated.

The etching of "Mercy's Dream" is exhibited by Mr. MCCLURE. The engraving is on the eve of completion, and it may fairly be inferred that the work will be a new credit to Mr. BARLOW, the eminent English engraver, into whose hands the picture was intrusted. If the public desires to see what this gentleman can accomplish, it can readily gratify the inclination by descending to Mr. KNOEDLER, who has many of the proofs and all the prints of his successes.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Maestro PERI'S opera of "Judith"—produced here last evening by Mr. MARETZEK—was a complete success. It has points of broad excellence that are calculated to please the multitude, and smaller ones which will satisfy the more *exigeant* taste of the profession. One of its greatest recommendations is that it introduces all the admirable artists of Mr. MARETZEK'S troupe. There are opportunities for Mme. MEDORI, for Mlle. SULZER, for Signor MAZZOLENI, for Signor BELLINI, and for Signor BIACHI—a quintette which can hardly be excelled—which they used to the best advantage. To this circumstance, and the excellence of the music and *mise en scene*, may be ascribed the very complete success of the work. It will be repeated, we presume, on an early day, and we shall then take the opportunity of dwelling more fully on its merits.

On Friday, (to-morrow,) BELLINI'S opera of "La Somnambula" will be given, with Miss KELLOGG in her admirable *rôle of Amina.*

CONCERT.—The concert at the "Church of the Puritans," (Dr. CHEEVER'S,) which was to take place this evening, has unavoidably been postponed to Thursday evening, Nov. 19. The following artists will assist: Mrs. SOPHIE MOZART, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. GEORGE CROMWELL, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Mr. S. B. MILLS. Conductor, Mr. A. DISPECKER.

Extra Session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

GOV. ANDREW'S MESSAGE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Extra Session of the Massachusetts Legislature assembled at noon to-day.

Gov. ANDREW, in his message, reviews the legislative acts regarding bounties for recruits, and says:

"It has been represented to me by officers engaged in the recruiting service, as well as by many citizens and magistrates, that these bounties do not offer sufficient pecuniary inducements to enable the required number to be raised within the two months which scarcely remain to us.

At the request of several municipal governments and of divers patriotic and public-spirited people of the Commonwealth, I have therefore called together the General Court for the single and special purpose of devising means to secure the contingent of volunteers assigned to Massachusetts, and to take such action in the premises as in its wisdom may be found expedient."

In relation to volunteering Gov. ANDREW says:

"I am prepared, therefore, to assist in committing the Commonwealth to a policy for the payment of regular wages to the Massachusetts Volunteers in addition to all other pay, allowances, bounties and advantages hitherto enjoyed."

The employment of colored soldiers is strongly advocated in the Address, and the bravery of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment in making the assault upon Fort Wagner is eloquently referred to in proof of their fitness for infantry service.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11—P. M.

In the Legislature to-day the Governor's Address was referred to a special Legislative Committee, which met immediately after the House adjourned. A bill was introduced proposing to give all soldiers who hereafter enlist or reinlist $20 per month from the State Treasury, instead of the bounties now offered. Action upon this proposition was deferred until to-morrow.

The Strikes in Boston.

No satisfactory arrangement has been made with the Navy-yard workmen, and the strike still continues.

The boiler and iron-plate workers in East Boston are still on the strike, their employers refusing to pay the wages demanded.

The Conscription Act Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Judges LOWRIE, WOODWARD and THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Pittsburgh—being a majority of the Court—gave a decision on Monday relative to certain drafted men, in effect declaring the Conscription act unconstitutional.

New-Jersey Courts.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The United States Court is in session. Two men, named SMITH and VAN BUREN, were tried for enticing soldiers to desert, and were both acquitted.

An argument is going on in the Court of Chancery in the case of the joint Companies against the Delaware Bay Railroad, for violation of exclusive privilege of the joint Companies.

The State Election.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Official returns of the vote in Onondaga County give DEPEW a majority of 2,468.

ODDENSBURGH, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The official vote of St. Lawrence County gives DEPEW 2,021, and ST. JOHN 3,424.

FROM CURACOA.—The bark *Venus*, which arrived yesterday from Curacoa, brings 23 packages of silver—about $50,000—and a valuable cargo of furs and cochineal. The *Venus* left Curacoa on the 23d ult. Her news will be found in another column.

A Letter from Peter Cooper.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

MOST RESPECTED SIR: Since I last had the honor to address you in January 1862, the courage, skill and perseverance manifested by you in your efforts to maintainand defend our Union of States, with all their rightful authority and power, has commanded my heartfelt gratitude, confidence and respect.

Your efforts to bring back the rebel States to accept the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, with the general course of your Administration, have compelled me to believe that there is nothing that you have sought and desired so much, as to know and apply the best means to secure a lasting and honorable peace, and to overcome with the least possible expense of life and treasure, a rebellion that embodies in itself the sum of all that is vile.

It would have been too much to expect from any human being that such a complication of difficulties and dangers as those you have encountered should have been met and overcome without errors and mistakes as to the best means to restore peace to our country.

Our Union of States, which has from the commencement of the Government continued to spread its protecting shield over all the rights reserved to each of the individual States, can never be abandoned to the despotism of Slavery, or the heresy of secession, while there is life and power to maintain and defend it.

In my letter I endeavored to show that nothing but the corrupting power of buying and selling human beings could ever so far demoralize a people as to cause them to deluge a nation in blood, in order to perpetuate an institution that enslaves thousands of their own children.

It must be apparent to all who desire the preservation of the Union that the slaves who now cultivate the fields, and who perform a large portion of the mechanical labor of the South, are as much a power to be met and overcome as the rebel armies that are now doing their utmost to spread death and desolation over our country.

I believe with you, that it is impossible for a people who are determined to perpetuate Slavery at the expense of all the horrors of a civil war, to continue to hold slaves and live in peace with a Government having its foundation in the equal and inalienable rights of men.

In relation to the propriety of the employment of negroes as a war measure or means to conquer the rebellion, I fear the greatest mistakes of the war have been made.

It has taken time to educate the people to see and feel the absolute necessity of attacking the rebellion in the only way by which it can be speedily and effectually overcome, and at the same time extinguish a cause of national sorrow, demoralization and disgrace.

You have with great propriety asked the question, "Why should negroes do anything for us if we will do nothing for them?" You have rightly said that "if they stake their lives for us they must be prompted by the strongest motives." The correctness and wisdom of that opinion cannot be called in question.

It is greatly to be deplored that the Government, and so many people of the North, with some of the officers of the army, have been so slow to perceive and adopt the only effectual means, which is to use the negroes as a power by which this terrible war of rebellion can be put down.

Those who have sympathised with rebels know their importance, and have uniformly raised a clamor against their use, and every measure calculated to strengthen our own Government, or to strike the rebellion in its weakest place.

It is cause of astonishment to all who realize the fact that this desolating war is now carried on against us by less than one-third of the inhabitants of the United States. This is rendered still more astonishing when we remember that more than one-half of this one-third now left within the limit of the rebel States are our friends, and have been at times ready and anxious to aid us so soon as their safety and freedom could be secured.

I believe that the war of rebellion would have been short, if, at the commencement of the struggle, a decided policy in relation to the employment of negroes could have been adopted and sustained by the people of the North.

It should have been a policy promising freedom, protection, and a soldier's bounty to all able-bodied slaves of rebels who would enlistto defend the Union, the Constitution, and the laws which made us a nation. It should have been a policy defined by a proclamation to be constantly kept before the people, setting forth the fact that the Government of the United States have been compelled, in the most reluctant self-defence, to adopt these measures, to meet in actual war those States now in open rebellion against all the rightful authority and power of the Nation, thereby forcing on the Government the painful necessity of using all means known in civilized warfare in order to put down a combination of wicked men who aim to destroy the Union and to build upon its ruins a Government where "property shall own labor," and of which the corner-stone shall be the enslavement of millions of human beings.

Our National Government, after having organized all the public lands into Territorial Governments, with the right to engraft Slavery upon them all whenever the people of any State shall so elect, and after passing by an almost unanimous vote in Congress a resolution declaring that the Government had no intention or desire to interfere with Slavery in any manner where it was then legally held, further demonstrate the sincerity of the Government by proposed amendment to the Constitution in order to put it forever out of the power of Congress to interfere with Slavery within the States.

All these efforts failed to satisfy the people of the South, whose present Vice-President, when in the Convention of Secessionists, defied their body to show a single act of the General Government that was intended to oppress or injure the people of the South, whose leading men had long before determined on a dissolution of the Union, for no better reason than the one stated by JOHN C. CALHOUN more than thirty years ago. He then said their system of Slavery was an aristocratic system, and that they were an aristocratic people, and that so long as they could control the action of the General Government they would remain in it, but when they could not, they would break it up.

This they are now trying to do by any and all means in their power.

To prevent them from bringing upon our country and the world such a calamity, our Government will be fully justified in holding out every inducement to slaves of rebels to join our army to fight for their freedom and independence. The policy of employing the negroes in our defence, if I am not mistaken, is demanded by the highest interests of the South as well as by the North.

I believe that ten years will not pass before the people of the South will erect monuments to commemorate their deliverance from the blight of Slavery.

They will verify the truth of what HOMER declared two thousand six hundred years ago, when he said that

"Whatever day makes man a slave
Takes half his worth away."

I, for one, envy not the man who, to save a nation's life, will not say: *Perish Slavery—perish all that stands in the way of maintaining the freedom and independence that our Union was intended to secure.*

Hoping that our Government will always contend for those measures best calculated to establish justice and promote the general welfare, I remain, with great respect, your friend, PETER COOPER.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A meeting of the telegraph operators of this city was held this evening, to testify their respect for the memory of their deceased fellow-operator, FRANK T. MCINTIER. Messrs. JAMES ELVERSON, JAMES MOLAN and W. F. SHIELDER were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Having received intelligence of the death of Paymaster F. T. MCINTIER, for a number of years one of our business associates, we desire formally to place on record this expression of our profound regret at his sudden and unexpected death; and, also, our regard and appreciation of him as a friend and fellow-telegrapher: therefore, be it

Resolved, That, as with one heart, we are painfully obliged to realize the truth which involves the useful lesson of our own mortality.

Resolved, That we deem it unnecessary to indulge in an extended eulogy on the character of our deceased brother operator and friend; he was too well known to require any set phrase of praise.

Resolved, That we will remember him in the true character of friendship and esteem—his memory, for the generous qualities and charitable beams with which it is illuminated.

And be it further resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to his relatives, and also that they be published in the daily papers of this city.

H. B. BERRY, Chairman.

W. H. YOUNG, Secretary.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1863.

From Venezuela.

The bark *Venus*, Capt. ATKINSON, from Curacoa, arrived yesterday morning, bringing dates to Oct. 22

The Venezuelian fleet belonging to the old Government party, came into Curacoa on the 17th, and surrendered themselves to Gen. BRUSWAL, the commander of the Federal fleet. It consisted of six sailing vessels, one steamer and a number of small sailing craft, with a large number of wounded men and refugees arrived a few days previous.

Venezuela is now in the hands of the Federals, or insurgents.

There are many arrivals daily from St. Domingo, bringing hundreds of refugees from the Dominican Republic.

They report the insurrection spreading, and the slaughter of Spaniards and natives as very severe.

Curacoa is suffering much from want of rain, there having been none in a year.

The negroes, since the emancipation, will not work, and great inconvenince is the consequence.

RENAN'S *Life of Jesus* is at last announced for immediate publication in an English dress, by CARLETON, of New-York. Over one hundred thousand copies of the Paris edition have been sold, and it has called forth more than a hundred replies.

Mrs. C. NEWCOMB, of No. 4 Hubert-street, this City, who had lost the power of speech for over three years, has had it restored by Dr. HYDE, the Medical Electrician, of No. 419 Fourth-avenue. Mrs. NEWCOMB had, previous to this, tried nine different physicians without deriving the slightest benefit. Who can estimate the happiness of that woman?—*N. Y. Dispatch.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES
WERE AWARDED THE
HIGHEST PREMIUMS
OVER ALL COMPETITORS
FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
THE BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINE, AND
THE BEST MACHINE WORK,
At the following State Fairs of 1863:

NEW-YORK,	ILLINOIS,
VERMONT,	MICHIGAN,
PENNSYLVANIA,	IOWA,
OHIO,	KENTUCKY,
INDIANA,	OREGON.

And at every Institute and County Fair where exhibited.
SALESROOMS, No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and No. 182 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

Fine Dress Boots, $7 50.
Balmorals, $5. Double-sole Boots, $8 50.
French patent leather Boots, $9.
Ready made or to order, at
HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

The Elegant Sale of Household Furniture, most of which was made by Roux & Co., with the plated ware, bronzes, statuary, &c., will be sold at auction by HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence No. 71 East 23d-st., affording an opportunity rarely offered to obtain substantial furniture, works of art, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, as the family are going abroad.

Gold Pens, Manufactured by E. S. Johnson & Co. are the best pens, for the least amount of money, of any firm in the world, any statement of any other manufacturer to the contrary notwithstanding. Send or call for a circular giving exact engravings of pens and cases before purchasing elsewhere. These pens are warranted for one year. E. S. JOHNSON & CO., Manufactory, No. 15 Maiden-lane. Office No. 2 Dye-st., corner Broadway.

Trusses.—White's Patent Lever Truss will positively cure rupture. It is light, clean and easy—no pressure on the back or cord. The power is made lighter or stronger by the patient, as desired; warranted to cure. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

Feet-Covering for the Winter.—A large and attractive stock of elegantly-made Boots for gentlemen, and Gaiters, Over-Shoes and Slippers for balls and parties, &c., for ladies and misses, is offering at low prices at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

A Sensible Gentleman does not object to WEARING a STYLISH HAT, and that is the reason why WHITE'S FAMED HAT EMPORIUM is daily thronged with customers. Ladies' fancy Furs also at No. 216 Broadway.

Distilled Dew beautifies the complexion, and imparts to the skin a natural whiteness and clearness, and youthful delicacy and softness unattainable by any other means. D. D. GRIFFIN, General Agent, No. 779 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.—Black or Brown, Instantaneous. Natural, Reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair. Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

HATFIELD—ARMSTRONG.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday evening last, Nov. 10, by Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Mr. WILLIAM E. HATFIELD, of Brooklyn, and Miss PHEBE ANN ARMSTRONG, of this City.

LOVERIDGE—HADDEN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. James Wilson, at the residence of the bride's father, James H. Hadden, Esq., Mr. JAMES W. LOVERIDGE, of Leavenworth, Kan., and Miss BESSIE F. E. HADDEN, of this City. No cards.

LOUDERBACK—BERNHAM.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Dr. Potts, at the University-place Church, WILLIAM S. LOUDERBACK and EMMA, daughter of S. A. Beekman, all of this City.

ROBINSON—MANY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. R. R. Booth, THOMAS S. ROBINSON, and Miss MARY A., daughter of Benjamin B. Many, Esq., all of this City.

WOTHERSPOON—DE VOE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, HENRY H. WOTHERSPOON and M. LOUISE, daughter of Thomas F. De Voe, all of this City.

DIED.

BRICHER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, SARAH MATILDA, wife of John W. Bricher.

Funeral on Friday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock, from All Soul's Church. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CROUPE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 9½ o'clock P. M., PAUL PIERRE CROUPE, aged 6 years, 1 month and 23 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of his parents, Albert and Anna Croupe, No. 64 8th-st., Hoboken.

DODGE.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. ELIZA P. DODGE, widow of the late Robert Dodge, in her 81st year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son-in-law, Albert L. De Camp, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 318 Broome-st., this City, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

JUDAH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, AMELIA B., second daughter of Benjamin S. and Elizabeth Judah, deceased.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her brother, J. B. Herbert Judah, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 126 Waverley-place, on Friday next, Nov. 13, at 9½ o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

LUYSTER.—in Rossville, S. I., on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, ABRAM R. LUYSTER, aged 73 years.

☞ Boston and St. Louis papers please copy.

MCGLYNN.—In Virginia City, Nevada Territory, on Thursday, Nov. 5, WILLIAM G., seventh son of the late Peter McGlynn, of this City, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday morning, Nov. 12, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

PENDAR.—On Wednesday, Nov. 11, ALICE PENDAR, daughter of Sarah and the late Morgan Pendar, at the residence of her mother, No. 273 West 32d-st., aged 4 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Barrytown on Friday morning, Nov. 13.

POILLON.—On the evening of Nov. 10, SEAMAN POILLON, son of John H. Poillon, in the 30th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of his father-in-law, D. V. H. Berthoff, No. 37 Hammond-st., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. His friends, and the friends and relatives of the families, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown, for interment, on Friday morning, Nov. 13.

STOHLMANN.—On Monday, Nov. 9, J. FREDERICK C. STOHLMANN, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-st., near Broadway, on Thursday, Nov. 12, precisely at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

VALLEAU.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, PETER R. VALLEAU, eldest son of Gertrude and the late Samuel Valleau, in the 35th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and United Trade of Journeymen Sailmakers, are respectively invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Charles L. Valleau, No. 33 Wythe-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock.

WHITAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, CATHARINE LOUISA, daughter of Margaret E. and the late Dr. John H. Whitaker, of New-York City, aged 11 years and 10 months.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WILSON.—On Sunday, Nov. 8, at the residence of her father, DELIA, daughter of A. P. Wilson, Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., aged 22 years.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
OVERCOATS AND WINTER CLOTHING,
suitable for City and country trade, for sale by
CONKLIN, FENTON & DUNSPAUGH,
NOS. 160 AND 162 READE-ST

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 583.—NOV. 11, 1863.
3, 41, 49, 30, 5, 31, 65, 68, 1, 39, 14, 7.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 584.—NOV. 11, 1863.
1, 43, 60, 9, 50, 29, 78, 11, 10, 30, 48, 45.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Oct. 27, No. 20,416 drew $100,000, No. 14,764 drew $50,000, No. 18,201 drew $30,000, No. 4,366 drew $10,000, No. 2,862 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ANOTHER EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION of FRENCH GOODS, now in port, on board steamships *China, Hecla, &c.*, comprising the very NEWEST STYLES brought out in Paris.

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PARIAN STATUARY, from the most artistic manufacturers. NEW SHAPES OF FRENCH CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS.

300 different patterns of DECORATED do. do.

RICH CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, new patterns, from the London Exhibition.

ALSO,

Our usual FINE ASSORTMENT of CHANDELIERS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

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THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

is a Protected Solution of the
PROTOXIDE OF IRON,
A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE,
THAT STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE
by supplying the blood with its
VITAL PRINCIPLE,
OR,
LIFE ELEMENT, IRON.
The following certificate

FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK

is sufficient of itself to establish the character of any medicine:

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of the great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal.*
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New-York *Chronicle.*

For DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, and all CHRONIC DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, it is a SPECIFIC.
Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all Druggists.

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MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 6 Broadway,
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Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

DIAMOND RINGS.—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars cash, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' BRACELETS—NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
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SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
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FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS—NEW STYLES—for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
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IVORY SLEEVE BUTTONS OR STUDS—Red, White and Black, engraved with initials, for Ladies and gentlemen, 75c. per pair; also of Pearl, $1 per set each, will be sent free on receipt of the price by mail, by WM. M. WELLING, Manufacturer of Ivory Goods, No. 307 Canal-st., N. Y., sign of the Golden Elephant

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done, I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED. JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ THE OLDEST HOUSE DEALING IN BOOKS, MONTHLY MAGAZINES, DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND IN THE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD,

ESTABLISHED 1840.

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MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK
Will be published on Saturday,
THE
THE FATAL MARRIAGE,
by
EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,
Authoress of "The Deserted Wife." "The Lost Heiress," "The Missing Bride," "The Curse of Clifton," &c.

Price, $1 in Paper; or, $1 50 in Cloth.
1 vol., 12mo., 500 pages.

"The 'Fatal Marriage' is the most impressive novel, by far, that has appeared for many years in our romantic literature. The simplicity of the well conceived plot, the few, but admirably sustained and contrasted characters, and the slow, onward march of invincible destiny—partake of the inspiration of the Greek Tragedians. In fact, many of the incidents are so truly dramatic, as scarcely to read a retouch for scenic representations. As a story writer, Mrs. Southworth has no superior. She ranks as one of the first female authors in the world, and deservedly so. Her works have attained the highest reputation, not only as works of fiction, but for the peculiar beauty and fascination which she weaves into every page of her romances. Her decriptions of character and incidents are life-like and vivid, and always charm and delight the reader. "The Fatal Marriage" must prove to be the most popular, as it is the best and most exciting work that ever emanated from the pen of this gifted authoress."

Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will please send on their orders at once for what they may want of either edition of "The Fatal Marriage," or of any of the other new and uniform editions of the popular works of Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

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This fine Romance, by one of the most eminent and widely-popular authors, is overrunning with the excitement and novel incidents of hunters' and trappers' experience, and of Indian life and warfare. It is also full of the drollest humor, and has enough of a love story in it to give it a twofold interest.

So much never before was given for the price of ten cents. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Publisher's Agent,
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WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE!!
JUST PUBLISHED:
STRANGE STORIES OF A DETECTIVE;
OR,
CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.
BY
A RETIRED MEMBER OF THE DETECTIVE POLICE.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

There is something exceedingly fascinating in stories like these. Beyond the interest engendered by the nature of the narrative, the reader gets to sympathize in the pursuit of the criminal, and watches with relish the closing of the net around the object of the officer's pursuit. Some of these contests of crime with the agents of justice are exceedingly amusing—"The Ebony Box," for instance, where sturdy honesty and a keen perception of character are engaged against a set of rascals, to the discomfiture of the latter. Published by
DICK & FITZGERALD,
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Also for sale by all booksellers in this place.

Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price.

THE FIRST NEW JUVENILE BOOK.

"In no branch of literature has such progress been made as in children's books. What father or mother is there who cannot recall to mind how often, when their little ones, tired of play, have gathered about their knees and importuned them for stories to beguile their young hearts from tedium, they have wished for some book of novelty and interest that would take the place of the oft-told fireside story?"

Such a book, alike fascinating to boys as to girls, is
VERONICA;
OR,
THE LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER.
By the author of "Karl Keigler."
Price, 75 cents.

This is a very beautiful and thrilling story of the drifting out to sea, from the English coast, of a boat, in which a little girl was sleeping. Her Divine trust is touching, and no adults can read the story without their eyes filling and running over with tears of joy.

As the first edition is small, and the capacity to produce another before Christmas slim, parents,

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
For sale at market rates.
The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.
VERMILYE & CO.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charters, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to make the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 10th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.
C. VANDERBILT, President.
WM. H. EARLSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners selected at a meeting held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the evening of Oct. 21 last, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of a National Bank, with a capital of $5,000,000, hereby give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of said Bank will be opened on MONDAY, the 23d day of November inst., at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., in this City, and remain open during the business hours of each day until the 1st day of December inclusive.

Five per centum of the amount of each subscription will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in such sums as may be called for by the Directors, in accordance with the act of Congress, which requires at least thirty per centum to be paid in before the Bank commences business, and the remainder in instalments of ten per centum every two succeeding months thereafter.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

FREDK. COZZENS,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID LOWS,
ROBERT HART,
HENRY W. T. HALL,
BENJAMIN H. FIELDING,
Commissioners.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 5½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD HOGAN
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of U. S. BONDS and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.
Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

JOHN B. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st., New-York,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
Dealers in Government and other Securities on Commission.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved Feb. 22, 1855, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said Bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, consisting of Bonded Stock, Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1857, due or payable 1870. Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. J. Sparks, attorney; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to E. K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, issued to E. Dunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Morgan; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Connolly; Nos. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

{L. S.} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.
By the Governor:
O. H. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED.
CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A.D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors.
WILLIAM E. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 46,854, for one hundred shares, issued by the New-York Transfer Agency of the New-York Central Railroad Company to Jas. L. White & Co., has been lost, and that application has been made for the substitution of a certificate in place thereof. Any person finding the original certificate will confer a favor, which will be suitably rewarded, by handing it to the Transfer Clerk of the New-York Central Railroad Company, or to the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors of the next election.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD,
Chicago, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the preferred and common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August inst.

Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS REORGANIZED) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 9th) to the 19th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 60 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

New-Jersey—sums of $5,000 to $25,000.
Brooklyn—sums of $5,000 to $50,000.
Westchester County—sums of $5,000 to $30,000.
New-York State—sums of $5,000 to $20,000.
New-York City—sums of $5,000 to $150,000.
All at the lowest current rates.

N. B.—I have a sum of $36,000 which will be loaned only on extraordinary security, in consideration of which an unusually low rate of interest will be conceded.
WARD McLEAN,
(Late Field & McLean,)
No. 19 Wall-st.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.
1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
RECEIVE
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held at the office this day, the following named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:

BENJAMIN TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM AGNEW,
WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,
JACOB A. ROBERTSON,
EDWARD G. FAILE,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
EDMUND PENFOLD,
C. P. LEVERICH,
WILLIAM G. READ,
CHARLES BURKHALTER,
F. C. HAVEMEYER,
ABM. R. VAN REST,
EDWARD H. OWENS,
JOHN F. HALSTED,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
WILLIAM R. THURSTON,
WARREN BARNETT,
JOHN G. HAYS,
JOHN V. HADDOTT,
ALBERT Z. DEMAREST.

For Inspectors of the next election:
MATTHEW BIRD,
PETER I. NEVIUS, JR.,
HIRAM RAYNOR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. J. V. Harriott, late Secretary, was unanimously elected President and Mr. Abner Hayward was appointed Secretary pro tem.

ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1863.

AT THE ELECTION HELD THIS DATE at the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing business year, (names of new Directors in *Italics*):

FOR DIRECTORS
OF THE
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
for the ensuing year,
from Nov. 11, 1863.

1. Alvin Bishop.
2. Howard Potter.
3. Frederic Schuyler.
4. Charles A. Davis.
5. William Dennison, jr.
6. *Leonard W. Jerome.*
7. *E. B. Haskell.*
8. *Charles H. Russell.*
9. *William Sturgis.*

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 31 WALL-ST., N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par. A commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

Orders for { U. S. Six per cent. certificates of indebtedness, 7.30 Treasury Notes, Quartermasters' checks and vouchers, and American gold purchased and for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable 1896. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

WM. S. MARTIN WAS APPOINTED SECRETARY of this Company from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned.
MATTHIAS CLARK, President.

EAST RIVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, November 4, 1863.

W. E. UNDERHILL WAS APPOINTED Secretary of this Company, from 1st November instant, in place of THOMAS PALMER, resigned.
C. H. BIRNEY, President.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY." All persons holding the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM AND good security will be given for $7,000 or $8,000 for from three to five years. Address N. S., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FREDK'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 85 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.

A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared payable on the 16th of November proximo, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency, in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.

Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned at Chicago, or to EDWARD L. PARKER, Chairman, Boston. AMOS S. HALL, Treasurer.
CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,"
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst. at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 16th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. & B. COSGROVE, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated Nov. 7, 1863.

JAMES COSGROVE.
BARNET COSGROVE.

N. B.—BARNET COSGROVE will continue to carry on the business of cooperage at No. 2 Burling-slip, New-York.

METALS.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS. Imitation Russia Iron, of Alan Wood & Co.'s manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

2,000 BUNDLES DAMAGED SHEET Iron, 2,000 boxes damaged tin plates, for sale by PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

BRICKS.—800,000 STORED IN SIXTY-FIFTH-ST., between 10th and 11th avs., where they may remain free of expense for a few months, are offered for sale on very favorable terms. Apply to
O. ZOLLIKAFFER,
Corner of Broadway and 42d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.
COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK."
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
3 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL."
27 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS."
67 BALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
S. D. New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE large and attractive sale of Italian marble statuary and alabaster works of art, mosaic tables, pedestals for statues or busts, fine bronzes, &c., to be sold at auction by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
ON THIS DAY,
at 11 o'clock,
at the store No. 646 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.
A very large assortment of
CARARA MARBLE STATUARY,
FIGURES, GROUPS,
CLASSICAL VASES, &c.,
just landed.

These goods are imported direct from Italy, by Signors Giovannoni & Zannoni, and have never before been exhibited.

The elegant Carara marble figures and other large pieces will be sold at 12½ o'clock.

Goods now on exhibition.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sale-rooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn,
a general assortment of good rosewood parlor furniture, marble-top hatstands, chamber furniture, extension tables, chairs, hair mattresses, bedding, mirrors, engravings, curtains, carpets, looking-glass and chandeliers, sewing-machines, oil-cloths, carpets, stoves, school furniture, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, at their sale-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., private library of about 300 volumes of standard works on literature, belles-lettres, history, science, fine arts, theology, poetry, &c., &c., among which are the works Shakespeare, Byron, Walter Scott, Bulwer, Dickens, Hume, Cooper, Wordsworth, Goldsmith, Moore, Butler, Remans, &c., &c. Also, a choice, a large and valuable law library, unusually rich in common law and chancery reports, rare Southern works, &c., &c., being the library of an eminent New-York practitioner, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY, REAL BRONZES, PLATED AND OTHERS, FURNITURE MADE BY ROUX & CO.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 East 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., a large and valuable assortment of furniture, the property of a family leaving for Europe, consisting of Axminster, velvet and Brussels carpets, large pier and mantel glasses, rich silk and lace curtains, parlor furniture elaborately carved with figures, covered tapestry do., brocade silk by Roux & Co., étageres, secretaries, fancy chairs, card tables, several pieces marble statuary, very costly and elegant rear bronzes, heavy bronze, in one, Colard, Delich and others; one lot fine life-size, in bell superb clock and figures, formerly belonged to the Countess du Barry, style Louis XIV., cost $2,000; set real bronze chandeliers; real bronze ormolu, imported by Dardonville from Paris; real bronze brackets; several valuable pictures, pasteles and crayon; easy spring-back and easy chairs. Dining-room furniture, by Roux & Co., buffets; tables, chairs, covered in green morocco, curtains to match; superb centre set, white and gold; an entire set of glass from Paris; superb silver-plated dinner service, consisting of large platters, with Warner's covers; vegetable dishes, tureen, &c., made to order in Paris; bronzes, clocks, on marble and wood, mounted bronze sliding real bronze chandeliers, &c. Bedrooms—Rosewood bedsteads, arbor-de-fence, wardrobes, secretaries, dressing-tables and safes, French mahogany and black walnut furniture, secrets clocks and vases, chandelier to match, French delaine window and door curtains and boudoir furniture and gold drapery, ormolu work-tables, statuary and bronzes, chairs, rich marble statuary, many of which are very rare, and other articles described in the catalogues.

The above will be on exhibition one day before the sale, with tickets of admission only, which can be obtained at our office, No. 23 Nassau-st. The house for sale or to let.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY AND ALABASTER WORKS OF ART, MOSAIC TABLES, PEDESTALS FOR BUSTS, REAL BRONZES, PARIAN FIGURES, BOHEMIAN GLASSES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 11 and 12, at 11 o'clock each day, at the store No. 646 Broadway, adjoining the Manhattan Savings Institution, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st., a large assortment of Carara marble statuary, figures and groups, elegant Italian inlaid and mosaic tables, never before exhibited. These goods are imported direct from Italy by Signors Giovannoni and Zannoni. They will be opened from the original packages at the above store, and sold to the highest bidder for cash. The sale will embrace a very large and valuable collection of Italian works of art, among which will be found the following figures in Carara statuary marble, namely: Baccante, Venus of Canova, Psyche of Canova, Fidelity, Venus from the Bath, Contending Cupids, Two Groups, The Water Carrier, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Washington, Venus and Cupid, Youth, Flora, Innocence, Summer, Spring, Highland Mary, Corinna, Dancing Girls, Cerese, Dorothea, and many more too numerous to mention, and a full assortment of Vases, Tazzas, Groups, &c., for the decoration of parlors. In this collection will be found Works of Art, larger and more elaborately carved and finished than any offered at public sale before.

The goods will be on exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, day and evening, and descriptive catalogues will be ready Tuesday morning. Goods purchased to go out of town can be repacked in the original cases, at a small expense.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, 1863, at 7½ o'clock, at the gallery of John Sendecor, No. 703 Broadway,
ARTIST'S SALE OF A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES,
BY MR. JOHN WILLIAMSON,
OF BROOKLYN.

This collection is particularly interesting and worthy the attention of lovers of art, from the great variety of subjects and careful finish of the pictures, comprising the results of several years' study and labor. It is not only rich in landscapes and still-life sketches, but embraces equisite and elaborately finished studies of fruit and flowers from nature—a branch of art in which Mr. W. stands unrivalled in this country. The above are now on exhibition daily, at the gallery, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., with catalogues.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
A pair of chestnut-colored carriage horses, 15½ hands high, pony-built, sold for want of use.
A coupé rockaway, built by Miner & Stevens, cost $630, in excellent order, having been run about one month with pole and shafts.
Also, a fine top buggy wagon, in good order, made by one of the best City makers.
A valuable brown mare, about 10 years old, perfectly kind and gentle, 15½ hands high.
Also, a two-seat rockaway, in good order. Also, single harness, &c.

ALBERT C. HAYWOOD, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, 1863, at 11 A. M., at the splendid private residence No. 123 East 16th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, all the elegant household furniture, consisting of dining-room, parlor and bedroom furniture, all first-class and made to order. Also, one first-class rosewood piano forte. Those wanting furniture will find this a rare opportunity to supply themselves. The entire stock valued at $10,000.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., at the Central Sale-rooms, corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, a splendid rosewood piano, 7 octave, overstrung bass, 4 round corners, with carved legs, and an excellent instrument. Cost $800; as good as new.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) NOVEMBER 12,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM N° 52 WILLIAM ST

For account of whom it may concern:

60 Sh. Ocean Bank	$50	100 Sh. Chatham Bank	$25
40 Sh. Fulton F. In. Co.	25	10 Sh. Man. Gas L. Co.	50
50 Sh. Man. Gas L. C. scrip.		100 Sh. Firemen's F. I. s.	10
20 Sh. Eagle Fire Ins.	40	50 Sh. W'll'm'b'h G. L. Co.	50
70 Sh. Second-av. R.	100	43 Sh. Am. Bell Co. (hy'd)	100
50 Sh. Security.			

$2,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$8,000 Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$500 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE,
MONDAY, NOV. 16.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

J. E. HALSEY & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.
HARDWARE TRADE SALE,
COMMENCING THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AT THE AUCTION ROOMS, NO. 10 BARCLAY-ST.,
COMPRISING OVER 1,200 CATALOGUED LOTS,
GOODS, NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.
Catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers.
J. E. HALSEY & CO.,
No. 10 BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, in our Gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st.:
IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FINE OLD AND MODERN PAINTINGS, BEING THE ENTIRE GALLERY OF THE LATE JOHN LAFARGE, ESQ., DECEASED, TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, comprising many valuable and rare examples of the most CELEBRATED OLD MASTERS, together with a number of exquisite paintings of the MODERN EUROPEAN and AMERICAN SCHOOLS, by RENOWNED ARTISTS.

Among them will be found 2 superb landscapes and cattle pieces, by Rosa di Tivoli; also, Lot and his Family, a very valuable painting, cost $1,500; Niagara Falls, by B. Hess, cost $700, and some very fine modern English, French and Flemish paintings by eminent modern masters. Also, a classical female bust, with pedestal in statuary marble. They are now on exhibition, free, with catalogue.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESS, &c.—CLINTON ROSEGOOD will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., City built phaeton cut under, top and back seat, with pole and shafts; 6-seat sleigh, two 2-seat sleighs, no-top wagon, 6-seat Germantown coupe rockaway, 4-seat brett. All the above in good order and but little used.

Also, 4-seat sleigh, rockaways, park wagons, City built road wagons, &c., &c.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.

STEAMBOAT AT AUCTION.—THE STEAMboat G. E. WINANTS will be sold at public auction, on board, by S. & J. BOGART, foot of Leroy-st., THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. For particulars see circulars.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital.....$300,000
Surplus over.....$200,000 Assets over.....$500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested,

2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.

3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT L. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

Whereas, At a meeting of this Board on the 8th day of July, 1863, a resolution was adopted recommending that the capital of this Company be increased to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and that measures be taken to obtain the consent of the Stockholders, as required by the statute of this State; and,

Whereas, More than three-fourths in amount of the present Stockholders in this Company have given their consent in writing that the Capital Stock of this Company be increased by the addition of 5,000 shares, of Fifty Dollars each:

Therefore, Resolved, That this Board hereby authorise an increase of the Capital Stock of this Company by the addition thereto of 5,000 shares, of $50 each, pursuant to the charter of said Company, and the laws of this State, in such case provided.

Resolved, That the subscription for such increase be opened at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 1st day of December, 1863, and remain open until the 10th day (inclusive) of the same month, and that holders of Stock be entitled to subscribe for one share of new for every share of old Stock standing in their names at the time the books shall be opened for such subscription, and that all shares not subscribed for by the last above-mentioned day be disposed of under the direction of this Board.

Resolved, That the subscriptions already made for said new stock, by stockholders who shall be, at the time of opening said books, stockholders for an amount of old stock equal to the new subscribed for, be deemed valid and binding, the same as if made at that time.

Resolved, That the full amount of the stock so subscribed be made payable on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, and that shares not paid for by that time be considered as forfeited, and be disposed of as this Board may hereafter determine.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed from the 1st to the 15th day of December, inclusive.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Mothers can save their strength and the expense of a nurse by purchasing
BROWN'S PATENT BABY TENDER,
which combines in one compact article an elegant spring cradle, baby-jumper, hobby-horse, high chair and baby-walker. The greatest nursery novelty of the age. A magnificent present for mother and child.
BROWN & CO., No. 474 Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER, white metal, and all other kinds of cases in stock or made to order, of the best material, and at short notice. HOFFMAN & FERSEL, No. 132 Chatham-st.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Ladies' and Misses' fine Mink and Fancy Furs, Gent's fur Caps, Gauntlets and Collars, Polar Bear, Hudson Bay, Wolf, Buffalo, and Fancy Robes at manufacturers' prices. BURKE (successor to Watkins),
No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—PHILLIPS' PATENT Mink Muff and Collar, direct from Washington, which we can sell lower than any other house in the City. Phillip's Squirrel Muff and Collar; Phillips' Hudson Bay Sable Muff and Collar; Phillips' real Ermine Muff and Collar; Phillips' Cardinal Mink Cape and Cloak. Call early at PHILLIPS' Fur Emporium, No. 279 Grand-st., New-York. No business done on Saturday until after 7 o'clock P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—SECOND-HAND SIX-SEAT Germantown Rockaway coupe, Rockaway depot wagon, top buggy; also seventy-five new carriages of various style—good assortment; sleigh, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, Nos. 64 and 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS. Horse roan, 6 years old, 14¾ hands, a fast traveler, sound and gentle in double and single harness. Price $400. Inquire at No. 8 East 22d-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE DARK BAY HORSE, OVER 16 hands high, stylish action and gentle in harness

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. A.
No. 6 State-st., New-York, Nov. 10, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Monday, 16th instant, for supplying good merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at the following military posts in this harbor:

Fort Richmond	500 cords.
Fort Hamilton	250 cords.
Fort Columbus	250 cords.
Fort Wood	250 cords.
Riker's Island	500 cords.

The wood is to be piled on the dock at the respective places of delivery; measurement to be determined by the Receipting Officer at the post where it may be delivered. Proposals may be made for the whole or any portion of the amount required at either post. The Department reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any bids not deemed advantageous. Persons whose bids may be accepted will be expected to furnish sufficient security for the faithful performance of them, and complete the delivery of the amount they propose for within 20 days from the date of the acceptance of their bids.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to

MAJ. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail. Sold by all druggists.

JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York,
Sole United States Agent.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by by writing a full description of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send for a circular, or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and tertiary symptoms, syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvellous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1834. Those who have used Mercury or quackery are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, and cures every sexual Weakness. Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as it reflects a perfect parentage. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable work entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House); and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, solo abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as it reflects a perfect parentage. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable work entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House); and No. 18 Ann-st., FEDERIEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this wonderful medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 80 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity, arising from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. This is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob you of his great reputation as a truthful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and perfect cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, WHO are suffering from irregularity, a stoppage or suppression, &c., &c., from Whatever cause, can rely with safety and certainty on the Infallible Female Monthly Pills to restore them in a few days. For sale at No. 12 3/4 Liberty-st., or sent by mail. Price $1, with full instructions.

SUFFERERS FROM SELF-ABUSE, FEmale weakness, sterility, orchitis, and all essential diseases can be cured without saying fees to anybody, by sending their address on a post-paid envelope to Box No. 1,047, Boston, Mass.

SUFFERERS FROM THE EFFECTS OF SELF-ABUSE will receive a cure which will enable them to save many a dollar by addressing in confidence fellow sufferer, W. H. SMITH, Camden, N. J.

INDEED'S ARE THE EVILS BEYOND medication in this life for not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a secret nature, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no restriction to business or change of diet. Dr. H. N. H. may be consulted at his rooms from 9 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, at No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and cures guaranteed. Experience teaches that the patient is no one but the Doctor himself. It is wrong to make an discovery over records to others, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail, cures without exception or restriction in the habits of the patient, even when the disgusting and succeeding cures of all other remedies cures in new cases in less than six hours, cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to reach unless his remedies be used. There is what he offers to no soul what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Use the nitrous oxide, administered by Dr. Colton, the original demonstrator of its anæsthetic effects. Office No. 23 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & Co.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $35; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Carbolized gas on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB P. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 7, 1868.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFfairs will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Aldermen TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTment of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 6 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN. } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALbany, Troy, the North and West.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:21 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
6 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARrangement, commencing Nov. 12, 1868.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the L. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st. at 6 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations. B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 6:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.
JOHN BURT HILL, Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMpany, foot of Barclay-street.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 48 Maiden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, gold dust, coins, medals, diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones, bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. Fine gold and rolled silver for platers constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham-st. A. BARNARD.
Gold and Silver Refiner.

STEAMSHIPS.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. NICHOLSON,
will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, to be followed by the ANGLIA, from BOSTON, Dec. 1.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin $80
Intermediate 40
Steerage 30

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $85, $105.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 25.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 2.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 66 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these lines will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.
The steamship GLASGOW, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Nov. 14
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Nov. 21
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Nov. 28

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	90 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,866	Brooking	Friday, Dec. 4.
VIRGINIA	2,676	Grace	Friday, Dec. 18.
CAROLINA	2,973	Roberts	Friday, Jan. 1.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 7½ years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$100	Payable in Currency.
	75	
Steerage	35	

Dietary and Accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Nov. 14.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.
For ST. DOMINGO CITY, via BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, ST. JOHN'S and MAYAGUEZ, Porto Rico.—West India Company's Line.—Carrying the United States Mail.—The first-class iron, British steamship TUBAL CAIN, Capt. ALBERT P. FOSTER, will sail SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock, P. M., returning by the same route.
This ship was built at Paisley, on the Clyde, in the most thorough manner, in water-tight sections, and has elegant state-rooms accommodations.

Cabin Passage—To Bermuda	$50
Cabin Passage—To St. Thomas	75
Cabin Passage—To St. John's, Mayaguez and St. Domingo City	80

No berth secured until paid for.
For freight or passage, apply to
AMERICAN WEST INDIA COMPANY, No. 6 Pine-st.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon,
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steam ship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.
N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship
"YAZOO"
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.
The REGALE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.
to sail on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new sidewheel U. S. M. steamship
EVENING STAR,
WILLIAM H. BELT, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for HAVANA and NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 28.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M.
Passage, first-class $60
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
Notice—The above steamer is unavoidably detained until SATURDAY, 14th inst.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Br. ship GRATITUDE, sails Nov. 16.
Br. ship ALBION, sails Nov. 21.
FOR LONDON, X LINE,
Ship ADRIATIC, sails THIS DAY.
For passage to or from Liverpool and London, or drafts, payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, Francis A. Drew, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 15 Broadway.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 413 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

TEACHERS.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY—A SUCcessful teacher of English, French, music and drawing—desires an engagement as daily instructress; unexceptionable references; would receive pupils in the above branches at her residence. Address H., No. 110 West 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 7 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, Sun Buildings, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK.
EIGHTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, November 13, at 8,
First and only night of Bellini's favorite Opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA.
With a most complete cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
In her great rôle of Amina.
SIG. G. LOTTI, ... ADALGISA.
SIG. HANIBAL BIACHI, ... ELVINO.
MISS FANNY STOCKTON, ... LISA.
CONDUCTOR ..... MAX MARETZEK.
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 14, at 8,
THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
By general request, and positively for the last time,
THE GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE
Of Donizetti's tragic Opera, in three acts, entitled
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
With the following unprecedentedly great cast:
Lucrezia ..... Mme. J. MEDORI
Maffio Orsini ..... Mlle. H. SULZER
Gennaro ..... MRS. WILLIAM COMERSAL,
Duke Alfonzo ..... Sig. H. BIACHI
Liverotto ..... Sig. TAMARO
Vitelozzo ..... Sig. LOTTI
Gazella ..... Sig. BELLINI
Petrucca ..... Sig. YPPOLITO
Gubetta ..... Sig. COLETTI
The sale of secured seats and admission tickets for any of the above named performances will commence this morning at the box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Hoot & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine streets.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK.
FIFTH AND LAST
GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock,
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
OF THE COMPANY,
when will be presented Verdi's most popular Opera,
ERNANI,
with an immense cast, including
Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI,
Her only appearance.
Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI,
Sig. HANIBAL BIACHI.
The sale of Reserved Seats commences THIS MORNING at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Hoot & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine, New-York.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OPERA.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, Nov. 13,
ONLY NIGHT OF J. GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY
IN
TO-MORROW. FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE
Of the new and celebrated lyric tragedienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI.
The Opera selected for the début of this great artiste in Brooklyn will be the same as in New-York,
LA FAVORITA,
in which she will sustain her great rôle of Leonora. Sigs. STEFANI, MORELLI and BARILI in their several rôles.
Seats for Friday's Opera, LA FAVORITA, can be secured at the Brooklyn Academy, and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager ..... Mr. D. A. BAKER
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12,
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
Marquis de Valange ..... Mr. Whiting
Chevalier de Bellerierre ..... Mr. Wetkiff
Isadore Farine ..... Mr. W. Lennox
Morton ..... Miss Henrietta Irving
Javotte ..... Miss Mary Shaw
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Sir Matthew Scraggs ..... Mr. G. H. Andrews
Tom Tape ..... Mr. W. Lennox
Sally Scraggs ..... Miss Mary Shaw
Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1868,
UN DUEL SANS RICHELIEU.
Play in three acts, by M. Meiesville.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Office for reserved seats, No. 623 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
THE NEW SENSATION.
THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON,
OF
MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE.
More than 1,000 splendid views of scenery, architecture and statuary, in every part of the world, illustrating all the realms of art and beauty exhibited with the most brilliant illumination known to science, on a canvas measuring 600 square feet, with a descriptive lecture. More than 80 fresh pieces shown every night.
Matinée every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.
Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½, the exhibition to commence at 7½ P. M. precisely.
HUGH B. McKEON, Manager.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Great Fair—Fenian Convention—The Election—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 9, 1863.

THE GREAT FAIR.

The great Northwestern Fair closed on Saturday in a blaze of excitement. So marked and decided had been its success—so pleasant everything connected with it—that a joyous feeling pervaded every patriotic heart. The result so far transcended the calculations of the most sanguine, that one could not help feeling proud of the spirit of the people, not only of the Northwest, but throughout the loyal States. Contributions, princely in their nature, come in to the very last. There was no flagging of the interest in the good cause—all classes and callings vied with each other in the noble work. And behold the result. FIFTY-NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS—being an average of over five thousand dollars per day! The following are the daily receipts:

October.		November.	
27	$3,066 47	2	$3,278 11
28	4,673 03	3	5,054 60
29	4,840 40	4	5,716 70
30	5,786 36	5	6,786 18
31	4,744 17	6	4,694 00
		7	3,226 99
		Miscel's sources, art gallery, lectures, Germans, &c	7,200 00
Total			$59,050 01

It would occupy more room than you could spare to attempt to give anything like a connected and full account of this great Fair. The results are its best exposition. The Governor's dinner on Thursday was a feature, although some who were expected were not present. Their speeches in the evening drew a crowded house, and added much to the receipts. Miss DICKINSON was decidedly the lion of the occasion, especially on her first appearance. The Hall where she spoke, and the vicinity, reminded one of a Jenny Lind jam. The interest, however, somewhat abated as it became whispered around among the loyal ladies that Miss DICKINSON was paid $300 per night for her services. I do not know whether this is true or not, but it is generally believed by those interested in the Fair.

On Friday, another famous procession, from four or five towns in this county, came into the city. It consisted of sixty eight wagons, loaded principally with potatoes, which were discharged at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission. The farmers were invited to dinner at Bryan Hall, where speeches were made, &c. Quite an affecting little incident occurred. While they were filing down the hall into the dining-room, a soldier, who had just arrived from Vicksburgh, was leaving the room. He and his father met at the entrance. They had not seen each other for two years, and the son was supposed by the father to be at Vicksburgh. There was an embrace—the son wept, and the white-haired father wept, and many of the spectators, especially those who had sons in the army, joined in sympathy. The father tried to eat, but his appetite was gone; his boy had come.

Saturday was a grand gala day all around. All the soldiers, convalescents and those who could be spared from Camp Douglas, were treated to a magnificent dinner. About 250 partook. Here, too, were sentiments, speeches, music by the band, singing of patriotic songs by the young ladies, and a good time generally. After this came a dinner to the ladies, who had labored in the Fair some 200 in number. The waiters were gentlemen, young and old, who volunteered for the occasion. And such a time—well, it is no use of attempting to describe it. The articles left in the hall were closed out at auction, and nothing remained but some valuable articles in the mechanical department.

In the evening there was a grand finale—a dance in Bryan Hall, and by the Germans in Herman Hall. And thus closed the Great Northwestern Fair, which stands without a rival in the history of benevolent enterprises.

FENIAN CONVENTION.

A General Convention of the Chiefs of the Fenian organization was held in this city last week. The attendance was large, nearly every section of the United States and several of the British Provinces being represented. This is a secret association composed of Irishmen, and the business of the Convention having been transacted with closed doors, is, of course, a "sealed book" to the unitiated. Mr. JOHN O'MAHONEY, of New-York City, was chosen President, and made a brief opening address to a public audience. From this we gather the objects of the Fenian Society to be the achieving, in some way, the independence of Ireland. He remarked that this Convention was called not alone to render an account of the work done in aid of Ireland, but to recommence, with renewed energy and more comprehensive plans, the work to be accomplished. After drawing a graphic picture of Irish wrongs, he remarked that even in '98 Ireland did not possess the vigor, fire and indomitable spirit of resistance to British aggression which she now possesses. "Lord RUSSELL would never have taken the position which he at the eleventh hour took, had it not been that he saw the thousands of bayonets of England's hereditary foes gleaming in the vengeful glances which were thrown across the ocean."

It is evident, from what the public were permitted to hear and see of the proceedings of this Convention, that the Fenian Societies have an extensive membership in all parts of the United States and in the British Provinces. It is also evident that their plans and purposes are such, that should an attempt be made to carry them into execution, it would seriously compromise our relations with England. Like the Jews, the Irish appear to be waiting some favoring opportunity to return to their native land, and to repossess themselves of the political rights enjoyed by their fathers. The parent Society is in Ireland, and there the plans are maturing for some serious movement with a view of regaining an independent position among the nations of the earth. The "Fenian Brotherhood" is designed to keep alive the national feeling abroad, and to concentrate all the strength of opposition to English rule, and make it available at the opportune moment. If we may credit the "givings out" of some of the "Chiefs" of the order, preparations are in an advanced state of progress, and that something decisive is anticipated to occur at no distant day. Loth as the Irish are, under the lead of native demagogues, to fight the rebels, they would be available to a man in a war with England, and would go in with a will.

OUR ELECTION.

Illinois is redeemed, and now stands forth among the loyal States, her hands washed of a complicity with treason. The majority will be a decided one, although the officers elected are comparatively insignificant, and not calculated to bring out anything like a full vote. Chicago led off with a majority of 2,800, to which the country towns in this county added 2,000 more. In the State it will reach 15,000 to 20,000. Even Egypt has been invaded. Its darkness is breaking away, and several counties have, for the first time in their history, given majorities against the "regular Democratic ticket."

There is great rejoicing over the result in the Empire State—the mother of so many thousands of us here in the West. Poor New-Jersey is left out in the cold! What is the matter that she must alone bear the disgrace of Copperhead ascendency? What influence keeps her down, and chains her in the interests of treason?

Of all the States, however, which have voted this Fall, the palm belongs to Iowa. She has buried Copperheadism beneath a majority of 30,000, under circumstances which prove her unflinching loyalty. Minnesota, too, has done nobly. But with her population, mostly from New-York and New-England, she could not be expected to do a mean or unhandsome thing in the hour of her country's peril. With her small vote, she sends to her sisters a greeting of 10,000 majority in behalf of the Union and the old flag.

There is a project agitated here, and in some of the adjoining States, to hold a Northwestern Convention of War Democrats, to endeavor to get the party out from under the control of the rebel-sympathizing leaders.

Another attempt to escape was made a few days since by the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas. They constructed two subterranean passages, with an entrance under the floor of their quarters, intending to extend them beyond the inclosure. The main tunnel was four feet high, two feet wide, and about seventy-five feet long. The other was a little less. But by an ingenious device of Col. DE LAND, who is in command of the post, the attempt was foiled after they had reached the ditch outside of the fence. This device consisted in damming up the ditch, after suspicion had been aroused, so as to retain the water. One night it was fifteen inches in depth. The next morning it had disappeared, the Colonel rightly judging that when the rebels' tunnel reached the ditch, the water would break through into it. The ditch was then deepened and the tunnels discovered. While this was going on, the rebels suspecting that they had been caught in the attempt, made an effort to break through the guard. They did not succeed, and three of them were seriously, if not fatally wounded. The health of the camp is good, notwithstanding the bad weather which has prevailed for a month past.

The receipts of grain continue fair. Wheat, flour and oats are largely in excess of last year; but corn is decidedly short. The deficit during September and October is 3,712,529 bushels, or nearly one-half, the receipts being in 1862 7,626,042 bushels, and in 1863 3,917,513. This falling off is owing to the frost. But I suppose the actual deficit is not so great as these figures indicate. Owing to the scarcity, farmers are holding on for higher prices. I anticipate large receipts before another harvest. Of wheat, there was an excess during the two months of 1,100,000 bushels. On the whole, the grain receipts of the two years are about equal to this date. The receipts of live hogs last week were 41,160, and of beef cattle 8,100. Prices are well sustained, but fluctuate from day to day. Packers are hard at work. The past week has, as a matter of course, been one of intense activity in business. The Fair attracted a large multitude of our country cousins, who had any amount of shopping to do. Merchants from the interior also took this occasion to run in and replenish their stocks. I presume Chicago never saw a better week in the trade line.

Report of the Numbers and Wants of the Contrabands in the Department of the Tennessee, by Committee Appointed by the Chaplains' Association, Vicksburgh, Miss., Oct. 19, 1863.

Your Committee beg leave to report, after such inquiry as a short time permits them to make of the Government Commissioners and citizens of Vicksburgh, the following results, to wit:

First—Numbers.

Not less than *thirty-five thousand* are gathered on the banks of the Mississippi from Helena to Natchez. Of these about ten thousand are within twelve miles of Vicksburgh, of whom only five hundred are men, except those enlisted in the army, the balance being women and children, who are entirely dependent on Government or charity for support—the able-bodied being enlisted in the army, or employed as cooks, grooms and teamsters, is the cause of this inequality. Of the 9,000 near Goodrich's Landing, La., 7,000 have been employed on abandoned plantations. The Government agents cultivating these pay the men $10 a month, including $3 in clothing; the women $7, two of which in clothing; children between the ages of twelve and fifteen years, half price; rations provided for all. Those under the age of twelve are not required to work in the field, but are to have the privilege of schools. Rebel raids on the leased plantations last year destroyed the crops of many planters, and consequently the uncertainty of securing their crops did not justify the promise of larger wages at present, or such as will gladly be paid when these calamities are past. Beside these thousands under the supervision of Government agents, there are many trying to support themselves, living as they can in vacant houses and hovels.

Second—Health.

That there has been fearful mortality among the freedmen, both the enlisted soldiers and the camps of the infirm, we have agonizingly felt.

The causes appear to us to be:

1. Being congregated in great numbers in camps and lodges, without suitable employment or regular exercise.

2. Unusual and unhealthy food; the sudden change from corn bread to wheaten; sometimes overeating and painful destitution of suitable nourishment, especially for the sick.

3. Change of water. Cistern water is usually drank in Southern cities and on plantations. Deprived of this, the fugitives have, of necessity, drank the waters of the Mississippi, or from springs in malarious districts. Added to these, almost entire destitution of physicians and medicines.

4. Miserable apologies for tents or shelter to protect them from the heat of the day and the dews and storms of the night; and the fact that, driven from their homes with only garments almost worn out, they have suffered from cold already, some even unto death, and hence the living are wholly unprepared for the chilling winds and storms of Autumn and Winter.

Third—Employment.

Several thousands of the strong men are now soldiers in the United States army, and are doing good service as soldiers. Others are cultivating plantations of the Government, as we have already shown, and some have done well raising cotton and corn for themselves, unmolested by our enemies. Many of those encamped in Louisiana are hired to cut firewood, and the contractors pay both men and women suitable wages for this work. At present, thousands are too sick and feeble for military duty, or for work, and must be clothed and fed and nursed chiefly by the Government or charity of individuals; or be left, as the man who fell among thieves was, by the Priest and the Levite, to die of want. What good Samaritan will come to pour oil and wine into their wounds?

Fourth—Schools.

These have been commenced at Memphis, Corinth, Island No. 10, Helena and this place. One of 185 scholars is opened in Vicksburgh by two missionaries of the "United Brethren in Christ," of the State of Indiana. In all these schools young and old manifest much enthusiasm and determination to learn, and one of our sources of grief now is that when they ask daily for their spelling-books and primers, we are obliged to say, "Our stock is gone, and those on their way to us, or ordered by us, have not yet come." Schools, to some extent, will be taught by colored men, and self-supported, under the advice and aid of white friends.

These facts coming to our eyes and ears, lead us, in reply to questions coming daily from the benevolent at the North, to appeal to them, and to the agents, military and civil, of our Government, to meet these wants at once, by sending to them:

1. Suitable and strong garments for women and children, under and outer, including shoes, strong and new.

2. Providing them houses or tents that will shelter them from the cold.

3. Healthful and nutritious food, adding to the Government rations, that the sick and infirm may need, as a donation, or by sale to such as can buy.

4. Send them physicians who love their souls and know how to minister to their bodies, well supplied with medicines, from Government or otherwise, especially with simple herbs, on which they have so long relied, and which they crave as the miser does gold.

5. Preachers, school teachers and primary school-books, are an absolute necessity for the mental and moral training of those whose yoke God has broken by his own strong hand, and has committed to the care of the lovers of their country and their fellowmen; and now, pointing to them, afflicted, tossing, fainting, dying, says: "Blessed is he that considereth the poor;" "The poor ye have always with you;" and commands, "Feed my sheep;" "If you love me, feed my lambs;" and will say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

Respectfully submitted.
J. COLES,
Chaplain Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
JEREMIAH PORTER,
Chaplain First Illinois Light Infantry.
T. M. STEVENSON,
Chaplain Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

"Putting up the Bars."

The young Territory of Nevada is putting up silver bars against treason. The following letter announces the second bar of silver sent from that distant community to the United States Christian Commission, the first "brick" having netted upward of $2,206, and the present one over $1,300.

VIRGINIA, NEVADA TERRITORY, 8th October, 1863.

James M. Brown, Esq., New-York City, Treasurer, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s receipt for a second silver bar, valued at $916 20.

This amount is, in great part, contributed by the employes of one of our large mining companies. It is, therefore, the generous offering of industrious, manly labor, to the heroic soldiers and sailors who are freely laying down their lives that the Republic, in its every State, may recognize labor as honorable in itself, and as the true and inseparable friend of civil liberty.

Please present this contribution to the New-York Committee of the United States Christian Commission, as a further token of the patriotic sympathy of this far-distant Territory. Yours, faithfully,
FRANKLIN S. RISING.

Brig.-Gen. Canby Relieved.

Brig.-Gen. CANBY, who since about the middle of July, has been in command of the United States troops in the City and Harbor of New-York, has been relieved, and ordered to Washington. Gen. CANBY succeeded Gen. BROWN here, and during command has made many warm personal friends, and won the confidence and respect of the community. He retires, carrying with him the kindliest feelings and the best wishes that can attend an accomplished gentleman and a gallant officer.

Brig.-Gen. STANNARD, who has been in command of Fort Richmond, Sandy Hook, and the defences on that side of the Harbor, succeeds Gen. CANBY, and will probably assume command to-day. The Staff of Gen. CANBY will be turned over to his successor.

The Volunteering Scheme.

No steps have yet been taken by the Committee of the Board of Supervisors to carry out the plan proposed for filling up the quota of the County with volunteers. His Honor, Mayor OPDYKE, was at Washington yesterday and the Committee await his return, when they will at once commence their duties. Some $400,000 of the exemption fund remains on hand, and the balance required there is every assurance will be readily procured. Quite an enthusiasm in regard to volunteering is again arising, and there is a proposition for a mass meeting at Cooper Institute on the subject. The Committee are entering into the matter with zeal, and there is no doubt that they will so popularize the movement as to meet with success. Individual exertions of citizens will do much to aid them, and these are in many quarters already being made. Everything, at present, looks well for the quota.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VISIT OF MONTREAL OFFICIALS.—Yesterday morning, Alderman BULMER, City Attorney ROLPH ROY, and CHARLES GLACKMEYER, City Clerk of Montreal, made a visit to the City Hall for the purpose of calling on the Mayor. His Honor being out of town, they were received by WM. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Private Secretary. They reached here yesterday, and come with the view of obtaining information in regard to our system of opening streets, and the laying out and improving the public thoroughfares and the laws relating thereto. The delegation were furnished with all the required information, and supplied with documents, State and Municipal, relating to the matter. It is their intention to visit Philadelphia and other large cities, for the purpose of comparing the different systems and adopting for Montreal the one they deem the best.

THE UNION ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.—The Union party—there are two, this is the "other"—seems to have a name, but no localities. The Aldermanic Conventions were announced for last night. The more they were hunted for the less were they found. The following is the result: Second District, no nomination—adjourned till Tuesday evening; Fourth District, nobody and no meeting; Sixth District, nobody and no meeting; Eighth District, nobody and no meeting; Tenth District, nobody and no meeting; Twelfth District, nobody and no meeting.

THE ALLEGED $1,000 NOTE FORGERY—MR. WILSON DISCHARGED.—In the matter of Mr. JOHN WILSON, Jr., recently arrested in Chicago and brought to this City, charged with having forged the name of Deputy Collector BENJAMIN F. MUDGETT to the back of a note for $1,000, drawn by him, (WILSON,) a decision has been rendered by Justice DOWLING. After carefully weighing the evidence adduced, the magistrate dismissed the complaint, there being no testimony offered to sustain it. Mr. WILSON was therefore honorably discharged from custody. Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STEWART was counsel for Mr. WILSON.

REMOVAL OF THE PARK BARRACKS TO THE BATTERY.—Gen. HAYS, the new Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General, has proposed to the Mayor, and through him to the Common Council, to remove the Park Barracks to the Battery, where it is in contemplation to establish a grand encampment, with accomodations for several thousand soldiers. Mayor OPDYKE submitted the proposals, with his approval of the same, to the Board of Councilmen at their meeting on Monday night, and a resolution was immediately adopted, granting permission to Gen. HAYS to make the change.

THE DEMAND BY RAILROAD EMPLOYES FOR HIGHER WAGES.—Up to a late hour last night it was not known whether any of the Railroad Companies had acceded to the request by conductors and drivers for $2 per day, instead of $1 50 which they have been receiving. It was stated that the employes of two of the lines would strike to-day, unless a favorable decision should be rendered. It is claimed that $1 50 per day for from twelve to sixteen and, at times, eighteen hours work, is about the scantiest pay on record.

COMPLIMENT TO COL. NUGENT.—Col. NUGENT was taken by surprise the other evening, eighteen of his staff and of the officers of his bureau arresting him on his entrance late his own house. Soon thereafter he was presented by the unexpected party with a handsome silver tea set, with the names of the donors engraved thereon. It was in evidence of their pleasant association with him during his late official position.

THE DEMAND FOR WAGES.—Nearly every trade is represented in the movement for increased wages, and all so represented act with unusual unanimity and determination. The good order which has prevailed will have great weight with the community, and cannot but favorably influence employers. Many thousand people, however, are out of employment, and the delay in arriving at conclusions cannot but cause great privations, and in many cases actual suffering.

FIRE IN BROOME-STREET.—At 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop of J. H. CUSHIER, located in the rear of No. 547 Broome-street. The contents of the shop, and the whole of the upper part of the building, were destroyed. The loss on stock is estimated at $500; insured in the North River Insurance Company. The damage to the building is about $500. The fire was the result of an accident.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies connected with Mr. RICHMOND'S Protestant House of Mercy are now holding a Fair at the Derby Gallery, No. 625 Broadway, for the benefit of the House of Mercy. The Fair is admirably arranged and managed, and we call the attention of the public generally to it, as it is to support a most deserving charity. Open throughout this week, day and evening.

THE BARRACKS AT NEW-DORP.—In consequence of disclosures made to the commanding officers, implicating a number of soldiers at Camp Sprague in the recent burning of the barracks, and in a design to burn the hospital, &c., several have been arrested and all the troops have been removed to Governor's Island. Camp Sprague is now in charge of a portion of the Twelfth New-York cavalry.

"OLD AUNT SALLY."—A colored woman, known as "Old Aunt Sally," eighty years old, and who, for many years, has resided in the vicinity of Eighth-avenue and One Hundreth-street, was found dead yesterday morning in the woods off Eighth-avenue, between One Hundreth and One Hundred and First-street. She is supposed to have died in a fit.

THE OTHER RUSSIAN FLEET.—The other Russian fleet, which was some days since announced as coming to New-York, is expected about Wednesday of next week. The Brooklyn Navy-yard has been placed at the service of the Russian Admiral, for such overhauling or repairs of his vessels as may be necessary.

AMBROSIA LECTURE.—The Ambrosia lecture by Dr. STERLING, on Wednesday evening, was attended by upward of a thousand of the curious. It was an amusing affair in style and matter, and the head and hair were promiscuously treated. The advertisement was rehashed, with what advantage to the audience time and their heads will tell.

THE BRITISH CONSUL, MR. ARCHIBALD.—The announcement, on the 10th inst., that Mr. ARCHIBALD, the British Consul at this port, had sailed for London, proves incorrect. The error arose from his having lately visited Halifax. Mr. ARCHIBALD has not left, and has no intention of leaving New-York.

UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Union Central Committee met at headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, last evening, WM. A. DARLING, presiding, and made arrangements for holding the primary elections on next Tuesday evening.

SUICIDE OF A DESERTER.—JOHN E. OBENDORFER, aged 40 years, committed suicide yesterday, at the Park Barracks, by taking arsenic. The deceased was a deserter from the Garibaldi Guards. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH TO BROOKLYN.—A German lady, named BARBARA REINHARDT, called at the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, in Washington-street, yesterday afternoon, after a fatiguing journey to Jamaica, L. I., and back. She applied for lodgings. Her venerable and respectable appearance attracted the attention of the Sergeant in charge, and, in answer to a few questions, she stated that she had resided in Fredericksburgh, Va., for some years, but recently had found it necessary to leave, in consequence of the lack of business and the general impoverished condition of that neighborhood. She had eight sons, all of whom had enlisted in the Union armies, and being left alone, and without means, she finally concluded to make a journey northward in search of a surviving sister, the wife of Mr. GEORGE BRAUN, whom she learned kept a grocery-store in the City of Brooklyn. She set out from Fredericksburgh on foot, with a few dollars of Confederate money, which was useless after she left Virginia. She walked the entire distance and arrived here after a journey of thirty days. She inquired for BRAUN but could gain no information, when she understood that a man by that name lived in Jamaica, 12 miles from the city, and walked out. She inquired of every one she met but, to her great disappointment, could ascertain nothing concerning him. She was a witness of the "great battle," as she terms it, and a severe sufferer thereby, her husband having been killed by the explosion of a shell, which entered the room in which he was sitting. She formerly resided at the North. Her sons all lived in the Free States. Two enlisted in New-York regiments, two in New-Jersey regiments, and the others in regiments of other States. She also has three daughters, who live in the West, two of whom are married. The old lady has passed the sixty-sixth year of her age, and is still hale, hearty and strong. Any information of Mr. GEORGE BRAUN will be thankfully received by her at the Station-house, where she will remain for the present.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—$250,000 FOR VOLUNTEERING.—A special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, Supervisor OSBORN presiding, whereat, after hearing a report of the Law Committee favoring the matter of an appropriation for the purpose of encouraging volunteers, it was resolved to raise $250,000 for the purpose, or so much as might be necessary to pay $300 to each man enlisting before the 5th day of January; the money to be raised by loan bearing an interest of *seven* instead of six per cent. It was stated on the authority of Gen. SPINOLA that the quota of the county would be 4,000 men. A Committee was appointed to ascertain from the Provost-Marshal-General the EXACT facts. Gen. CROSBY denounced the management of officials as to details and their bungling heretofore; the Government would do right if matters were rightly represented to them, and of what he referred to it ought to be informed Messrs. BOOTH and OSBORN were named the Committee above referred to, and the Board adjourned.

SEIZED WITH APOPLEXY IN THE PULPIT.—Rev. Dr. JOHN KENNADAY, presiding Elder of the Long Island District, was seized with apoplexy while engaged in preaching a sermon to the congregation of the Washington-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening. He had proceeded with his discourse about fifteen minutes when he tottered and fell. He was promptly conveyed to his residence, where medical aid was promptly furnished. His situation is precarious. The Rev. gentleman is in the 70th year of his age.

DAMAGES AGAINST KINGS COUNTY.—Mr. GEORGE SCHELLEIN, of East New-York, sued the County for $5,000 damages, sustained by the destruction of his house by fire on the 7th December, 1862. The house was attacked by a Massachusetts regiment stationed in the vicinity, out of revenge for the death of one of their number who was shot by some one in SCHELLEIN'S house, (a lager-bier saloon.) The case was tried in the Kings County Circuit Court, and a verdict for $2,000 was rendered for plaintiff.

THE CITY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Brooklyn Common Council, as a Board of Canvassers, met last evening; but the Committee on Returns having not commenced their labors, in consequence of the absence of some returns which had been sent to the County Clerk's office, adjourned until Saturday at 9 o'clock P. M.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The County Board of Canvassers resumed their sessions yesterday, and canvassed up to the Eighth Ward, when they adjourned until this afternoon. They will complete their labors about Saturday.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, NOV. 12.—Nos. 24, 101, 105, 121, 122, 123, 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140.

[Advertisement.]

"LIFE A FAILURE."—Why is it that so many merchants fail? Answer—Because they are not adapted to the business. Were the "right man in the right place," selected on phrenological principles, success and not failure would be the rule. Read the *Phrenological Journal* for particulars; $1 50 a year, or 15 cents per number; sent by first post by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

IT IS A CHINESE SAYING, THAT RICH CLOTHES CANNOT conceal a Clown, but we certainly know one article of clothing that will give to a man the appearance of a gentleman. This article all gentlemen will guess, is a KNOX Hat. Only the famous chapeaux, made by this celebrated manufacturer, possess the wonderful faculty of transformation, and it is for this reason that all the world of taste and fashion finds its way down town to Fulton-street, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MADAME DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Besides an unusual amount and a brilliant array of splendid illustrations and much valuable information, one dollar's worth of desirable full sized Patterns is furnished in the magnificent Winter number, comprising the most beautiful, interesting and valuable number yet issued. Now ready.

Advertisement.

Illusion Wigs, Toupees, Japonica of the Société Hygienique for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. General Depot at L. BASTEE, No. 386 Broadway, New York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In Brazilian brig Iobatan, from Pernambuco.—Capt. H. Manter, late of ship Samuel Robinson, of New-Bedford, condemned.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 43 | Sun sets..... 4 46 | Moon sets.. 8 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 28 | Gov. Island.. 9 17 | Hell Gate..10 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Daizell.

Ships Franklin, Nelson, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley; Mary Robinson, McCleave, San Francisco, Coleman & Co.

Bark Greenland, Thompson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Brigs Wild Hunter, (Br.,) George, Halifax, J. Leslycraft; Emma Dean, (Br.,) Mount, Matamoras, T. & N. Smith; Fosca Helena, (Dutch,) Biddie, Rotterdam. Punch, Meincke & Wendt; Maine, (Br.,) Jarvis, Havana, C. & E. J. Peters; Experiment, Gilbert, Boston; Cyprus, (Br.,) McCullough, Cienfuegos, J. F. Whitney & Co; Rescue, (Br.,) Nickerson, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Isabel, Ashley, Key West, master; G. D. King, McGregor, Calais, Me., J. Boynton's Son; S. R. Ivans, French, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Rainbow, Smith, York River, E. H. Kresmer; Alexander Frazier, Silsbee, York River, E. H. Kresmer; Samuel Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Ellwood Walter, Warren, St. Thomas, master; Emma Furbush, Flanders, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Althea, Cassidy, Port Royal, master; R. B. Pitts, Paul, Bangor, Wm. S. Brown & Co; John Tivay, Inman, Washington, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; A. Kelly, Prior, York River, F. J. Campbell; Edwin, Rice, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; Addie J. Simpson, Boston, Jed Frye & Co.; George W. Brown, Gedway, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Sloop Flying Cloud, Young, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington, with mdse. to J. Hand.

Steamer James S. Green, Mulliner, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Falcon, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Daizell.

Ship Magdalene, (Brem.,) Benke, Bremen 32 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger, to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Chanticleer, Potter, St. Marks, Hayti, Oct. 26, with coffee and logwood to H. Becker & Graves. Been 6 days north of Cape Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales. Left no vessels.

Bark Pallas, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Cadiz 38 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Sol Wilds, (of Boston,) Bunker, Havana 15 ds., with sugar to Wm. Grover.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa Oct. 22, with hides, etc., to Joseph Foulkes' Sons.

Brig Morning Star, (of London,) Hall, Nuevitas 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to Edwards & Lindsay. 6th inst., off Cape Fear, saw a long, low, lead-color steamer, steering northeast, with three American gunboats in pursuit, and constantly firing at the supposed blockade-runner, but they had not succeeded in capturing her when last seen by Capt. Hall. The steamer was very fast, and was apparently distancing the gunboats.

Brig Isabella Thompson, (of Halifax,) Loch, Jacmel, with logwood to G. Wheelwright. Has had continual N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig Ann Jones, (Br., of Plymouth,) Gleat, Kingston, Jam., 33 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova.

Brig Iabotao, (Braz.,) De Cunha, Pernambuco Oct. 10, with sugar and cotton to H. H. Swift.

Brig W. R. Kirby, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Mooray, Matamoras Oct. 19, with cotton, hides and goat skins to J. & N. Smith & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Minerva L., Wedmore, Prior, Stono Inlet 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Albert Mason, Douglass, Stono Inlet 3 ds., in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Express, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Carthagena Oct. 10, and Savanilla 13th, with rubber and ivory nuts to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Lecadia, Small, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. William Cousins, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Bell, St. Johns, P. R., Oct. 19 with sugar to master.

BELOW—2 barks.

WIND—Sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) for Liverpool.

Steamer D. H. Mount.

Ships William H. Wharton, Lizzie Homan, Evening Star.

Bark America, (Brem.,) Hoqua, Tres Amigos.

Brigs Laurel, (Br.,) Camilla, (Br.,) Caroline, Isabella.

Schooners S. E. Bewley, Gen. Putnam, Isaac Hinckley, Charmer, Carlton Jane, Vesta.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Yankee Girl, Pattison, from Shrewsbury, N. J., for New-York, with a cargo of potatoes, capsized on Wednesday morning, off the S. W. Spit, during a severe squall. She was picked up by the lighthouse schr. Narragansett, Capt. Smith, and towed to Quarantine.

About 300 barrels apples, marked N. H. F., have been drifting around the bay, a large number of which have been picked up by steamboats, sloops, pilot-boats, small boats and other craft.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 9, P. M.—Arr. brigs Loana, Genatives Oct. 6, for Boston; Wahant, Philadelphia for Bath; schrs. Ocean Traveler, Newburgh for Boston.

Sid. Nelly Potter, H. S. Boynton.

10th, A. M.—Wind N. W., fresh, with snow. No arrivals.

In port, the above arrivals, and brigs Harriet, James Crosby, Lincoln Webb, Billow, Executive, Martha Washington, Tornado, Trenton, Hudson, Lady Washington, (Br.,) J. Pierce, Orison Adams; schrs. Osprey, (Br.,) W. Salisbury, J. C. Homer, L. Stratton, Sardinian, and others.

Spoken, &c.

Etna—steamship, hence for Liverpool, 8th inst., lat. 40° 26, lon. 70 08.

Volant—bark, bound E., Oct. 31, lat. 42 37, lon. 54 33.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras Oct. 19, bark Mary Bentley, loading; brigs J. Butler, Jane Cole; schrs. Gerrety, (Br.,) Robt. Bruce, and others.

At Pernambuco Oct. 10, U. S. sloop-of-war Mohican, all well.

At St. Johns, P. R., Oct. 18, brig Frances Jane, for Baltimore in 7 ds.

At Curacoa Oct. 22, brig Mauricio, for New-York in 2 days.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

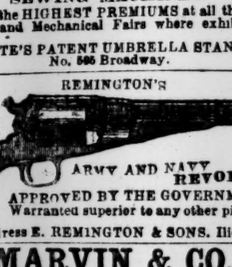
I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING.
No. 493 BROADWAY,
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.



Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEPOT NO. 493 BROADWAY.